INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

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TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Partly cloudy. Temp. 73-57 (23-14). Tomorrow: Stormy. Yesterday's temp. 73-57 (23-14). LONDON: Showers. Temp. 70-59 (21-15). Tomorrow: similar. Yesterday's temp. 68-61 (20-16). CHANNEL: Rough. ROME: Sunny. Temp. 90-61 (32-16). NEW YORK: Rain. Temp. 75-60 (24-16). Yesterday's temp. 76-60 (24-16).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2.

Austria	7 S.	Libya	9 Piast.
Belgium	10 B.F.	Luxembourg	10 L.Fr.
Eire (inc. tax)	9 P.	Morocco	1.20 Dh.
Denmark	1.75 D.Kr.	Netherlands	0.85 Flor.
France	1.00 Fr.	Nigeria	2/6
Germany	1.00 D.M.	Norway	1.75 N.Kr.
Great Britain	7½ P.	Portugal	6 Esc.
Greece	8 Drs.	Spain	15 Ptas.
India	Rs. 2.25	Sweden	1.50 S.Kr.
Iran	20 Rials	Switzerland	1.0 S.Fr.
Italy	150 Lire	Turkey	4.25 T.L.
Israel	1.25 L.	U.S. Military	30.20
Lebanon	75 P.	Yugoslavia	3.60 D.

27,543 * * PARIS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1971 Established 1887

Nixon to Discuss Wide Range' of Issues in Peking

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (IHT).—President Nixon today said he will discuss a "wide range" of issues with Chinese officials during his visit to Peking but cautioned against expectations that these talks will lead to an "instant detente" or an immediate end to the war in Vietnam.

In a wide-ranging 45-minute news conference at the White House, Mr. Nixon told newsmen that a date for the trip will be worked out within the next two or three months. He described mainland China as "potentially the most powerful nation in the world and added that there can be no peace unless there is "communication" between Washington and Peking.

The President announced that he will make the trip with a "small working party" including National Security Adviser Henry A. Kissinger and Secretary of State William P. Rogers. He ruled out the possibility of a stop in Moscow either before or after the Peking visit.

Mr. Nixon emphasized that there are "no conditions" and "no deals" on what subjects will be discussed.

"This is a discussion which will take place with both sides knowing in advance there are problems, but with both sides well prepared," he said. "As far as we're concerned, we will consider any proposal that might contribute to a more peaceful situation in the Pacific and in the world."

Vietnam Negotiations

Asked about Vietnam, the President replied: "We are actively pursuing negotiations ... through established channels." He noted that there has been criticism of the failure of the United States to respond more quickly and positively to the seven-point peace proposal put forward by the Viet Cong in Paris last month and said that when the record is finally out, all the criticism will be answered.

On the subject of the war itself, the President pointed out that "American forces are frankly just defending areas which we

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



United Press International.

TRYING TO RUN—Nguyen Cao Ky, the South Vietnamese vice-president, adjusting his tie as he arrived at the Supreme Court to file petitions in an attempt to qualify for the nation's October presidential elections.

Ky Files Candidacy Papers With Blast at Thieu Regime

By Peter A. Jay

SAIGON, Aug. 4 (WP).—Vice-President Nguyen Cao Ky filed today as a presidential candidate and declared that if he is not permitted to run, South Vietnam's election procedures will stand exposed as fraudulent.

Already, he said, his supporters have been "pressured, bullied, threatened and terrorized" by government officials seeking to prevent him from challenging President Nguyen Van Thieu.

[Reuters, quoting informed sources, reported yesterday that Mr. Ky would announce today his withdrawal from the contest.]

The South Vietnamese Supreme Court, which is virtually certain to reject Mr. Ky's candidacy on legal grounds, accepted the vice-president's supporting documents without comment. A preliminary ruling is expected tomorrow.

If his candidacy is rejected, Mr. Ky has the right to appeal. The court must then reach a final decision by Aug. 24, six weeks before the Oct. 3 election.

Mr. Ky, surrounded by a score of heavily armed bodyguards, came to the court this afternoon and delivered the signatures of 102 provincial council members endorsing his candidacy.

South Vietnam's new presidential election law, pushed through by Mr. Thieu to limit the number of opposition candidates, requires all contenders to collect the formal support of either 100 councilmen or 40 national legislators to win a place on the ballot.

The vice-president's problem, as he admitted, is that only 62 of the council members whose names he submitted have had their signatures certified.

The other 40 all first signed pledges for Mr. Thieu and then sought to change their minds, which the law does not permit. Mr. Ky said that these 40 were either tricked or forced to sign pledges for Mr. Thieu against their will—an allegation that at least some of the council members confirm.

Mr. Thieu and retired Gen. Duong Van (Big) Minh were the only candidates who had met the election qualifications when the deadline for filing passed at six o'clock this evening.

"If President Thieu wants to give evidence of a democratic government," Mr. Ky said today, "he must accept our competition."

"With Thieu as president there is no possibility of winning the war," he said, and if the election is fraudulent, "there will be no possibility of winning the peace, either."

House Vote to Halt Aid Funds Strains Greek-U.S. Relations

Crete Project Of U.S. Navy Is Suspended

ATHENS, Aug. 4 (AP).—The army-backed Greek regime has quietly told the U.S. Navy to suspend plans to build a giant rest and recreation center on the island of Crete for members of the Sixth Fleet, a reliable source said today.

The move, made a week ago, was in apparent retaliation for the decision July 15 by the Foreign Affairs Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives to cut off $118 million in proposed military aid for Greece until the present regime restores democratic rule.

The Greek government's decision was disclosed hours after the full U.S. House voted yesterday to hold back all aid to Greece.

The sources said that work had been scheduled to begin soon on the center, a huge complex with recreational facilities, a hospital and a communications center. The project was planned for Suda Bay, in northwestern Crete, near a Greek naval base. At present the Greek base is also being used by units of the Sixth Fleet as part of NATO's arm in the Mediterranean.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee decision last month also resulted in veiled threats by the Greek government to close down all U.S. military bases in the country, and touched off propaganda on the state-controlled radio and television calling for foreign governments to maintain a hands-off policy toward Greece's internal affairs.

A government spokesman, asked today to comment on the military aid question, replied curtly, "Refer to Premier Papadopoulos's well-known statement."

Mr. Papadopoulos on July 16 said that it was up to his government to decide when parliamentary rule would be restored. He said this could be "tomorrow, after 20 months or 20 years."

The newspapers To Vima and Ta Nea, an opposition morning and afternoon combination, headlined: "The Representatives Are Against Assistance" and "The House of Representatives Voted to Cut Off Military Aid for Greece."

The pro-government paper Eleftheros Cosmos said "the Nixon government insists aid to Greece is indispensable" while Nea Politeia, the government-backed paper, said "U.S. Ambassador to Greece Tasca advocates non-pressure policy" on Greek government.



Keystone.

George Papadopoulos, Premier of Greece

Ban on Assistance Is Called Goad to Junta on Elections

By Richard L. Lyons

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (WP).—A $3.4 billion foreign-aid authorization bill for the year that began July 1 was passed last night by the House, but it added a restriction on aid to Greece to one that had been imposed by the administration on assistance for Pakistan.

The administration had said that the $225 million it requested for Pakistan would be frozen until the President found that Pakistan was permitting refugees from strife-torn East Pakistan to return home and reclaim their property. That restriction was allowed to stand in the bill.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee added to the bill a proviso shutting off U.S. aid to Greece unless the President finds that "overriding requirements of the national security of the United States" justify waiving the ban. The aid bar was placed in the bill to prod the Greek military junta into carrying out its promise to hold elections.

The Nixon administration had asked $118 million in aid to Greece. An attempt to delete the Foreign Affairs Committee restriction was easily defeated, 122 to 57.

Stall in Senate

The vote on the resultant bill was 200 to 192. The measure now goes to the Senate.

In that chamber, all foreign aid is being blocked by the Foreign Affairs Committee, led by Sen. J. William Fulbright, D., Ark., to back its demand that Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird turn over copies of his department's classified five-year plan for military assistance to foreign governments.

House Republican leader Gerald R. Ford, of Michigan, announced that because of the escape hatch in the House provision on Greece, the administration would accept it.

But Rep. James A. Burke, D., Mass., tried on his own to knock out the ban and got into a heated exchange with the dart-tongued author of the provision, Rep. Wayne Hays, D., Ohio, who at one point shouted at Rep. Burke to "sit down and be quiet."

Rep. Burke said that America's days of being "policeman of the world" should be over. "I'm against our telling the Greeks how to live," said Rep. Burke. He added that people could walk the streets of Athens safe from robbers and muggers, which is more than could be said of Washington, D.C.

Rep. Hays called Rep. Burke's remarks "a patent plea for dictatorship."

The overall bill provides $1.37 billion in economic assistance and $2.02 billion in military assistance for the current fiscal year. It also authorizes $3.5 billion in foreign aid for next year.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee proposed a two-year authorization to let it devote next year to study of the President's proposal to reform the aid program. This bill sets spending ceilings and policy guidelines. The funds must be approved later in an appropriations bill.



Henry J. Tasca

U.S. Envoy Says Greeks' Unrest Rises

By Benjamin Welles

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (NYT).—Henry J. Tasca, U.S. ambassador to Greece, reported yesterday that there was "growing intensity of opposition" to the military junta there, congressional sources said.

The envoy, who took up his appointment early in 1970, testified at an executive session of the House Foreign Affairs subcommittee on Western Europe, and is reported to have expressed concern over "an increasing sense of unease" in Greece.

Benjamin S. Rosenthal, D., N. Y., the subcommitte chairman, and other liberal members of Congress have criticized Mr. Tasca on the ground that he has restricted his contacts to members of the military-dominated government.

Mr. Tasca was said to have told the subcommittee that a year ago he talked with four opposition leaders—their identities were not disclosed by the congressional sources—and found them unanimously in favor of continuing U.S. military aid.

Doubts Seen Growing

In the ambassador's testimony yesterday, which a congressional source described as a well-prepared defense of current policy, he was said to have told of his growing efforts to contact the Greek opposition, and to have conceded that his most recent contacts had found a mounting conviction that the junta's policies were not succeeding.

In an open session after the envoy had testified, Martin J. Hillenbrand, assistant secretary of state for European affairs, stressed the importance of Greece in North Atlantic Treaty Organization strategy in the Eastern Mediterranean.

"Any significant weakening of the U.S. posture in the area," he said, alluding to a cutoff of arms to Greece, "would create a dangerous kind of invitation to the Soviet risk-taking and adventurism."

Apollo Soars From Moon Orbit Into Earth-Bound Trajectory

From Wire Dispatches

SPACE CENTER, Houston, Aug. 4.—The Apollo-15 astronauts blasted out of moon orbit today and headed for home, leaving behind a "mind-boggling" lunar panorama that Col. David R. Scott said he would like to watch for weeks.

About an hour before firing their main rocket to inject them into an earth-bound trajectory, the astronauts readjusted their orbit and ejected a 78.5-pound sub-satellite which will orbit the moon for a year, monitoring radiation and magnetic forces. This was the first time a satellite had been launched from a manned spacecraft.

Col. Scott, Lt. Col. James B. Irwin and Maj. Alfred M. Worden are scheduled to splash down in the Pacific Ocean, 328 miles north of the Hawaiian island of Oahu, Saturday after a 12-day mission which included a record-breaking six days on and around the moon.

"Hello, Houston, Endeavour's on the way home," mission commander Scott reported.

"What a smooth burn that one was," Col. Scott reported as mission control reacquired voice contact with the spacecraft as it slid out from behind the moon right on time.

The burst of power boosted Endeavour's speed to 5,113 miles per hour, thrusting it out of lunar orbit and on a course for earth.

Mission control said the engine burn was near-perfect.

As they sped earthward, the astronauts took a long look at

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

President Would Consider Wage-Price Review Board

By Carole Shifrin

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (WP).—President Nixon said today he would consider a wage-price review board as a means to help fight inflation if a full congressional hearing convinced him it would be effective "without stifling the economy."

In an impromptu news conference held only hours after nearly a third of the Republican senators proposed just such a board, Mr. Nixon rejected what he called gloomy economic forecasts.

"There is a lot of steam in the boiler," he told newsmen called into his office. "I would not sell the U.S. economy short at this point.

"I would not be selling my investments in the American economy—whether in stocks or real estate or what-have-you," he counseled.

But he admitted he was concerned about the wage-price spiral and was keeping an "open mind" on the subject.

Mr. Nixon said he still rejects mandatory wage and price controls, with criminal sanctions for violations. He said such a program would be "a mortal blow" to the United States as a first-class economic power.

But the President acknowledged that the administration would play a more active role in future wage and price negotiations. "I will use the power of this office, to the extent it can

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 4)

Dollar Falls As French Act On 'Hot' Money

PARIS, Aug. 4 (IHT).—An announcement by the Bank of France on measures it was taking to prevent "hot" money from flowing into France created confusion in European money markets today.

Swiss banks halted dealing in dollars temporarily, the value of the dollar dropped sharply in Frankfurt, the price of dollar stocks quoted in Europe and dollar-denominated Eurobonds fell, and the price of gold in London climbed to almost $43 an ounce.

Details on Page 9.

Ask Political Asylum

14 East Pakistani Diplomats Quit in U.S.

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (IHT).—Fourteen Pakistani diplomats, including the No. 2 United Nations delegate, resigned today to join the East Pakistan independence movement. They sought political asylum in the United States. They are all East Pakistanis.

"This is our moment of decision," said Sayyed Karim, the deputy UN representative. "We have decided to join the suffering millions of Bangla Desh [Bengali Nation—the name taken by East Pakistani separatists] who are resisting with their lives the barbarity of the West Pakistan Army, who are determined to reduce East Pakistan to a colony."

Seven senior embassy diplomats are among the defectors.

In another development, President Nixon announced that Secretary of State William P. Rogers would confer at the UN next week on coordinating aid to the East Pakistan refugees. But the President rejected congressional calls for a cutoff of economic aid to Pakistan because of its repression of the East Pakistanis.

The Pakistani dissidents charged in a press conference that the government of President Yahya Khan "now is a military junta of West Pakistanis desperate to retain its stranglehold over the country.

"It has chosen to mute the majority of the people by the most savage application of brute force. Its authority rests totally on its military strength and its control is limited by the range of its artillery.

"It has therefore lost all pretenses to legitimacy of power and it has destroyed the Pakistani nation."

The dramatic embassy rebellion poses a dilemma for Mr. Nixon.

Pakistan's president was a key go-between in Mr. Nixon's secret negotiations with Communist China leading up to plans for his personal visit to Peking.

If Washington grants asylum to the rebel diplomats (their resignation appears to cancel their diplomatic status here), Mr. Nixon imperils a key pipeline to the Chinese government.

But if he refuses their request for asylum, he risks an unfavorable reaction from Congress and other Americans who have been outraged at the savage repression in East Pakistan.

Among officials who suddenly resigned here is Enayet Karim, minister and head of chancery at the embassy.

'Prepared for Worst' in Regard to Russia

Sudan Open to Improved Ties With U.S.

KHARTOUM, Aug. 4 (UPI).—Sudan's new foreign minister offered the prospect of closer economic ties with the United States today and said his country was "prepared for the worst" in its relations with the Soviet Union.

But Foreign Minister Mansour Khalid said there was little chance of resuming diplomatic relations with Washington, broken in 1967, unless there is a change in American policy toward Israel.

Mr. Khalid took over his post yesterday after five former Communists were purged from the cabinet.

In a news conference held for foreign newsmen, he said his country did not want "to push to the extreme" its relations with the Soviet Union. "If the situation deteriorates to the point of no return, we are ready," he said.

"We are prepared for the worst," he added.

Relations between Sudan and the Soviet Union, the country's main supplier of aid, arms, advisers and trade, slumped to a low point yesterday with the departure of the Soviet Embassy's No. 2 man, Counselor Mikhail Orlov.

The Sudanese ordered Mr. Orlov to leave the country with only 48 hours notice and accused him of being in contact with the Communist plotters who tried to overthrow the government two weeks ago.

'People Infuriated'

The foreign minister said the estimated 1,800 Soviet advisers have been told to stay at home "for their own security," because "people are infuriated by the Soviet attacks" against Sudan.

Mr. Khalid said his country would like to keep good relations with all nations and indicated Sudan planned to maintain a neutral posture in foreign affairs.

"We do not belong to any bloc," he said.

He said Sudan still opposed Washington's position toward Israel, but this should not affect economic and cultural exchanges.

"There is a possibility of an improvement in the economic and cultural relations [with the United States]," he said.

But he also said Communist China "is a friend of Sudan." China might be the biggest winner in the recent political convulsion here. Unlike the Soviet Union, Peking congratulated President Gaafar Numeiri for crushing the brief take-over by Moscow-oriented Communists, and relations between the two countries are reported at a peak level.

This was emphasized today with a meeting between Maj. Gen. Numeiri and Chinese Ambassador Yang Shou-cheng. An embassy spokesman later declined to give details of this meeting, but told Western newsmen Peking expected to see its contacts and trade with Sudan grow.

Senators Seek Chrome From Rhodesia

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (Reuters).—The Senate Armed Services Committee today voted to allow the United States to resume importing chrome from Rhodesia, barred since the UN sanctions on Rhodesia in 1965.

The relaxation was proposed by Sen. Harry Byrd, Independent, Va., as an amendment to a military procurement bill.

It will go to the Senate when Congress resumes in September.

Hassan to Set Up New Regime, Promises Broad Reforms

RABAT, Morocco, Aug. 4 (NYT).—King Hassan II dismissed his entire government today, 25 days after a military coup failed to overthrow him, and promised to rid the country of corruption.

In a speech to the nation, the monarch announced that the most powerful office after the king, director-general of the royal cabinet, would be abolished and its present incumbent, Driss Slaoui, dismissed.

He said he had decided to delegate his powers to a new premier and form a new "transitional" government so that the present government led by Premier Ahmed Laraki, former ambassador in Washington, was dismissed in its entirety.

The king assailed corrupt practices in the country which had "made the rich richer and the poor poorer." He said one of the new government's main tasks would be to carry out administrative and judicial reforms aimed at eliminating "corrupters and corrupted."

The king said there would be no major changes in national or foreign policies. In a period of between 18 months and two years, the new government would have to initiate a four-point reform program in education, economy, administration and justice, he said.

Besides the anti-corruption campaign, the new government would have responsibility for distributing farmland on an "equitable" basis to peasants and, with proper education, make it possible for young Moroccans "to become astronauts, not just watch Apollo on TV."

The king's reform program appeared to coincide roughly with

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Swedish Paper: Hanoi to Free 183 GIs Soon

STOCKHOLM, Thursday, Aug. (AP).—North Vietnam is to ease 183 American prisoners of r Aug. 12, the Swedish daily wspaper Dagens Nyheter said day.

"If the plans for this uttermost ret release operation are not anged or overthrown an SAS liner will lift off from Vienne, Laos, with [U.S.] pilots ar 12 bound for New York," eden's biggest-circulation paper id.

Red China Assails U.S. On UN Seat

'Two-Chinas Trick' Called Illegal, Futile

HONG KONG, Aug. 4 (NYT).—king today strongly attacked new U.S. position on the ation of seating Communist ina in the United Nations.

Hsinhua, the Chinese press ency, described it as a "clumsy wo Chinas' trick" that was "absolutely illegal and futile."

The agency was commenting on statement issued Monday by ecretary of State William P. Rogers, who said the United States uld support the seating of ommunist China while opposing action to expel the government of the Republic of China on aiwan. The Hsinhua commentary was the first reaction from eking to Mr. Rogers's statement, hich marked a major shift in s policy.

In "flagrantly playing the 'two hinas' plot," Hsinhua said, Mr. ogers "vainly tries to continue obstruct the restoration to the eople's Republic of China of all legitimate rights in the United ations and insists on being the emy of the Chinese people."

The commentary was a predictable rebuff to the U.S. move, ich ran counter to Peking's g-standing opposition to any o Chinas" or "one China, one iwan" proposals. There was no gestion that the U.S. action short of Chinese expectations that it had changed the climate it had made possible the invitation to President Nixon to it Peking.

The Chinese appear confident t they will be seated in the ited Nations on their terms and re is some feeling here that ixon did not require or expect ything more from the United ates than the position it has w taken. The U.S. statement ms likely to do more for Peng than Taiwan.

Hsinhua noted that this year's anian resolution for the entry Peking and the expulsion of iwan had "won warm approval d support from more countries" d said that, faced with the ndicament of becoming more ited than ever, the U.S. government had to "make some anges in its tactics."

No Effect on U.S.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (Reuter).—The State Department d today that Peking's attack the so-called American two-hina policy for United Nations embership would not affect strategy at the General sembly.

Spokesman Robert McCloskey ined comment on the subance of today's harshly-worded tement from Peking.

Tantamount to Surrender

TAIPEI, Aug. 4 (Reuters).—The iwan National Assembly has nounced the U.S. decision to port Peking's entry to the ited Nations as "tantamount surrender to aggressors."

India Seeks Better Ties

NEW DELHI, Aug. 4 (Reuters). Foreign Minister Swaran Singh ay told Parliament that India uld welcome improvement of ations with China.

The foreign minister said India s not opposed to an exchange ambassadors between the two ntries.

'Pre-Pearl Harbor Atmosphere'

Conflicts on Trade and China Torpedo U.S.-Japan Relations

By Takashi Oka

TOKYO, Aug. 4 (NYT).—"Intellectually, I know that another war between Japan and the United States is unthinkable," the Japanese official said. "But emotionally, I sense a kind of pre-Pearl Harbor atmosphere in the relations between our two countries."

Exaggerated as such a view may sound, a number of Japanese both in and out of government have cited the emotion-laden words "Pearl Harbor" in discussing the state of their country's relations with the United States. Such words come at a time when the two countries have concluded an agreement returning Okinawa, a major spoil of the war that followed the Pearl Harbor attack, from United States to Japanese administration, resolving one of the most difficult sources of strained relations over the last two decades.

Authoritative government sources state categorically that relations with the United States have top priority in official thinking here. Premier Eisaku Sato has said so several times, and his new foreign minister, Takeo Fukuda, who is recuperating from a gallstone operation, is conserving all his energies for the ministerial conference between the two governments that is to open in Washington on Sept. 19.

Heart of the Strain

Economic conflict is at the heart of the present strain in relations.

To American complaints that Japan, while enjoying free access to the vast American market, refuses to open its own domestic market to significant foreign penetration, the Japanese reply that the United States is still the strongest, richest country in the world and that the Japanese share of the American market in any major commodity is less than 5 percent. They point out that Japan is revising its own protectionist policies but asserts that the process necessarily takes time.

At the bottom of official American mistrust of Japan, official sources here believe, is President Nixon's feeling that Mr. Sato let him down badly on the textile issue. The misunderstanding began in November, 1969, when Mr. Sato visited Washington to seek a basic agreement with the President on the return of Okinawa, an understanding that eventually materialized into a detailed treaty signed June 17.

On the first day of the Sato-Nixon talks, according to authoritative Japanese sources, the President conceded to Mr. Sato all the major points he desired. The next day, however, the President took up economic problems, and specifically that of textiles, saying that increasing Japanese imports threatened American industry.

A grateful Mr. Sato apparently replied that he would "do his best" to solve the problem, an undertaking the President accepted as a commitment to restrict textile shipments to the United States by a government-to-government agreement.

Mr. Sato made a similar statement to the President during another visit to Washington last October. Meanwhile, however, he entrusted to underlings the task of persuading the independent-minded leaders of the Japanese textile industry to accept sizable restrictions on exports. Their efforts proved largely unsuccessful and talks between the two governments produced only deadlock.

Trade Imbalance

Meanwhile, Japanese exports to the United States were increasing in many other fields, producing a huge imbalance in the two countries' trade, while the American economy continued to lurch along with heavy unemployment and no real recovery.

In this situation, as Japanese businessmen and officials returned from each trip to Washington with gloomy reports about the American climate of resentment and suspicion, came Mr. Nixon's surprise announcement that he would visit Peking.

Japanese officials, in retrospect, have speculated whether American officials discussed telling Japan in advance of the announcement, and, if so, whether Mr. Nixon's irritation over the textile issue played any role in the White House's decision to give the United States' major Asian partner no greater advance notice than its other allies.

Now, one official commented, "the feeling is growing here that if the United States can go it alone on a matter of such vital importance to Japan's national interests and to Mr. Sato's personal political fortunes, we had better take another look at United States-Japanese relations.

"I believe that announcement set back Japanese-American relations by ten years," he said.

Malaise Seen From U. S.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (NYT).—In the wake of President Nixon's announcement that he would visit China, administration officials have become increasingly free in their expression of irritation with Japan.

"There's been a lot of bad blood lately," one informed official said, noting that American criticism of the Japanese had spread from economic to military and political policies in Japan. The ill feeling has become so intense among some officials here that even at the highest level many have questioned the Japanese sense of honor, charging a failure to fulfill commitments to the United States.

"There's a feeling here that the Japanese are responsible for all our ills," said an official who does not agree with the critics of Tokyo. The administration, he asserted, "thinks this is something the Japanese are deliberately doing to us, that they have some kind of master plan against us."

None of the specific disputes between Washington and Tokyo is, in itself, of major proportions, in the view of many officials. But the accumulation of grievances, including public criticism in Japan about the lack of consultation with the Japanese government concerning the President's proposed trip to China, has poisoned the atmosphere.

Politically, administration officials expressed disappointment over what they said was Japanese unwillingness to support the United States in any kind of political controversy. "They just don't see that our problems are their problems, too," one said.

Nixon to Talk In Peking on Many Issues

(Continued from Page 1)

occupy," as more and more U.S. troops are being withdrawn. He said that American casualties are about 12 each week compared with a weekly rate of 300 when he took office.

The President also pointed out that casualties among South Vietnamese forces have been reduced and commented that the enemy "doesn't have much punch anymore."

On the subject of Soviet-American relations and the possibility of a trip to Moscow, Mr. Nixon told newsmen that it would not be in the interests of Russia or the United States for a summit meeting to occur in Moscow around the time of the trip to Peking.

He added that Soviet officials agree that a summit would be desirable "only if a problem could not be solved otherwise."

Berlin and SALT

Mr. Nixon also said the two major powers are making "good progress on Berlin and in the strategic-arms limitation talks" and noted that talks are in progress in the Middle East.

In answer to other questions asked by the 50 or so reporters who attended the press conference, President Nixon said:

● He stands by his prediction that 1971 will be "a good year" for the economy and that 1972 will be "a very good year."

● He has asked Secretary of Labor James D. Hodgson to notify him of every major-industry negotiation as it comes up, and he will use his powers of "persuasion" to try to keep agreements within "responsible" and anti-inflationary bounds.

● He has decided against pay increases for the government's "blue collar" workers, since a pay boost "would not be in the interests of fighting the inflation battle."

● The United States will maintain a policy of "complete neutrality" regarding the forthcoming elections in South Vietnam.

● The United States will boost its help for the victims of famine in East Pakistan but will not cut off its aid to the Pakistan government.

Layoffs by Armco Steel

MIDDLETOWN, Ohio, Aug. 4 (AP).—Citing reduced steel demands, Armco Steel Corp. announced yesterday that it would lay off 405 workers at its Houston works and 200 employees at its Ashland, Ky., plant by the end of the week. Inland Steel has announced plans to lay off 8,000 workers.

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Wilson Asks 7-Year Grace For Shipyard

Tells Men at Clyde He Backs 'Work-In'

GLASGOW, Aug. 4 (UPI).—Opposition Labor party leader Harold Wilson today called on the Conservative government of Prime Minister Edward Heath to assume financial responsibility for the Upper Clyde Shipyards for seven years to give the workers a chance to "show what they can do."

He told cheering shipyard workers that he backed their "work-in" and he said the government should rescind its decision to close down part of the financially-troubled group.

"I think the government's decision is a crime against Glasgow and Scotland. It is a crime against the whole industrial situation in this country," Mr. Wilson told a news conference here.

He said the government also should place pre-production orders "at a fixed and fair price—not a subsidized price" for UCS ships to assure the yards of a steady production run.

"If because of world shipping conditions there is an active demand for ships the government will make a profit, and good luck to them," the former prime minister said. "If there is a state of continued depression the ships have to be stored for a little while."

After last week's government announcement that three of the four UCS yards would be closed down and only 2,500 of the 8,000 workers would keep their jobs, the workers reacted by replacing guards at the yard gates with their own men. Union shop stewards said the workers would man the yards 24 hours a day, seven days a week, continuing work on ships under construction and perhaps even accepting new orders.

The government and UCS management, including the government-appointed provisional liquidator, have made no attempt to intervene.

Mintoff Flies To Libya; No Reason Given

VALLETA, Malta, Aug. 4 (UPI).—Premier Dom Mintoff, at odds with Britain over renewal of the defense agreement which makes Malta a North Atlantic Alliance stronghold, flew to Libya today amid speculation he may seek help from that oil-rich country.

Government officials refused to comment on the purpose of Mr. Mintoff's trip, his first abroad since the labor party leader won office in June's general election.

Maltese and Western press reports have said Mr. Mintoff might seek financial aid from Libyan President Moamer Qadhafi, who has been using Libya's oil wealth to assert increased influence in the Arab world and the Mediterranean.

Mr. Mintoff has declared invalid the Anglo-Maltese defense agreement under which Britain—and indirectly NATO—use the strategic Mediterranean island. For a new agreement he demands Britain hike its annual five million pounds in aid to Malta to about 20 million pounds, political sources said.



United Press International.

Labor party leader Harold Wilson talking to Clydeside shipyard workers yesterday.

Cairo Next Stop?

Sisco-Meir Discussions End And the Results Are Unclear

By Richard Eder

JERUSALEM, Aug. 4 (NYT).—The current round of talks between the United States and Israel aimed at breaking the deadlock over reopening the Suez Canal neared its end today with few clues to its outcome.

Premier Golda Meir and her top aides met for more than an hour with U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Joseph J. Sisco. Afterward, Israeli officials said that Mr. Sisco would leave Israel Friday, after meeting tomorrow with Foreign Minister Abba Eban.

There was no confirmation of reports that Mr. Sisco would go immediately to Cairo. American sources here have discouraged such speculation, leaving the impression that it was more likely that he would return to Washington, or possibly go elsewhere.

'Friendly Spirit'

Officials on both sides refused to say—either publicly or privately—what proposals were exchanged or what degree of agreement had been reached. A brief communiqué spoke of "an open and friendly spirit."

The impression was that a serious negotiation was under way and that there would be no way to judge its usefulness until new contacts had been made with the Egyptians.

Meanwhile, reports by Israeli diplomatic correspondents, which have furnished the only substantial rumors about the talks, were more circumspect today than yesterday.

The newspaper Yediot Ahronot denied yesterday's reports that a U.S. proposal concerning a specific distance—some 25 miles—for Israeli withdrawal had been discussed.

Haaretz reported that the Israeli negotiators had offered to be flexible about the distance for a withdrawal, but had remained firm in insisting that no Egyptian military forces should cross the canal.

But Israeli officials gave no confirmation, direct or indirect, to these reports.

Tanker Fire Kills Two at Sicily Port

AUGUSTA, Sicily, Aug. 4 (AP).—A fire triggered by an explosion swept two tankers—one loaded with gasoline—in this east Sicily port today.

One ship foundered in flames. Two seaman died and three were reported missing. Ten others were hospitalized with burns. All the men were Italian.

Port authorities quoted witnesses as saying the explosion occurred when an empty tanker bumped against a dock and cut tubes piping gasoline from a nearby refinery to several tankers in line.

Hassan to Set Up New Regime, Promises Broad Reforms

(Continued from Page 1)

the objectives generally attributed to the July 10 coup leaders by political observers here. The military leaders who instigated a bloody raid on a royal palace near here are understood to have been outraged by corruption in high places and by general administrative inefficiency.

While making a clean sweep of the Laraki government, the king intimated that he did not hold either the outgoing premier nor Mr. Slaoui directly responsible for the present state of affairs in the country, since he praised both for their past services.

Oufkir Out

The purge also eliminated Gen. Mohammed Oufkir, Minister of the Interior, one of the most powerful and controversial political figures in the kingdom, who has been responsible for all local administration since 1964. He also controlled the police and special security services.

Gen. Oufkir was principally responsible for restoring order after the July 10 coup in which 97 were killed and at least 168 wounded, when dissident army officers raided the king's seaside palace at Skhirat, south of Rabat.

Ten high-ranking officers, including four generals, were executed by firing squad for leading the coup and more than 900 of their supporters are still being held.

Gen. Oufkir is also largely responsible for prosecuting 193 leftists currently on trial in south Morocco for plotting to overthrow the royal regime and to substitute a "people's socialist democracy," and for rigorous repressive action against militant students early this year.

The king's dismissal of the government along with Gen. Oufkir followed persistent rumors in Rabat that the general was under arrest. There has been much speculation about his alleged part in the coup. He has not been seen in public since July 37 when he saw off Vice-President Agnew at the Rabat Airport.

Pie in the Sky Is Ad Gimmick

ROCHESTER, N.Y., Aug 4 (AP).—Publicity agents dumped 700 one-dollar bills from the top of a 14-story building yesterday onto one of the city's busiest downtown intersections.

Witnesses said shoppers and many children were seen dashing into the street to get the money.

Wrapped around each bill was an invitation to a demonstration by a modeling firm. Organizers said the event saved them the cost of an $8,000 advertising campaign.

Flowers for your Wife
Sent worldwide by florists displaying this emblem.

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Bonn Clamps Blackout on News of Talks

By John M. Goshko

BONN, Aug. 4 (WP).—The West German government announced today that Bonn and its Western allies are imposing a total blackout on information about the delicate four-power Berlin negotiations.

The announcement came after press leaks last night revealed that next week's Berlin meeting will see the four powers make a determined effort to resolve the long-deadlocked bargaining over a Berlin agreement.

In the aftermath of the uproar caused by this news, the Bonn government spokesman, Ruediger von Wechmar, told a press conference today that all West German officials have been ordered to greet all questions about Berlin "with absolute silence."

Mr. Wechmar said the measure was endorsed by Chancellor Willy Brandt's cabinet and is being implemented in conjunction with similar action by the three Western allies.

Officials of the U.S. Embassy confirmed afterward that they had been instructed by Washington to stop all discussion of the Berlin situation with outsiders. They said it was their understanding that the other two Western powers in the Berlin talks, Britain and France, were taking similar steps.

Series of Leaks

Mr. Wechmar's announcement of this "absolute information stop" represented an apparent attempt to stem the run of leaks about the Berlin talks appearing in the West German press in recent days.

In addition to the revelation about next week's meeting, these have included the publication of secret allied and Soviet position papers and cable exchanges between the West German Embassy in Washington and Bonn.

The leaks are known to have angered the United States, which regards them as potentially harmful to the allied bargaining position toward the Soviet Union. And, since many of the leaks are known to have come from inside the Brandt government, Washington's annoyance has been directed at Bonn.

After last night's reports about the next Berlin meeting, the U.S. ambassador here, Kenneth Rush, is understood to have made an especially vigorous protest to Paul Frank, Under Secretary of the West German Foreign Office.

U.S. Annoyance

Mr. Wechmar's announcement today was seen as the most immediate result of Washington's expressions of annoyance. In addition, the Brandt government launched a vigorous offensive against those government officials whom it regards as attempting to sabotage a Berlin agreement.

Today saw the appearance of a barrage of articles and interviews on the subject by such key government figures as Chancellery Minister Horst Ehmke, Foreign Minister Walter Scheel and Mr. Frank.

They labeled the more notorious leaks as "treason" and said they were the work of officials who oppose movement toward European detente. The leaks, it was said, are selective and designed to create the erroneous impression that Bonn and its allies are sacrificing vital German interests to the Soviet Union in exchange for progress on Berlin.

U.S. Weighing Protracted Air Aid to Israelis

By William Beecher

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (NYT).—The Nixon administration is considering a plan to modernize the Israeli Air Force by providing about 110 jets over the next three or four years.

Well-placed officials say the plan evolved from an even larger Israeli request to counter the continuing flow of modern Russian aircraft into Egypt.

But officials stressed that the principal consideration was political rather than military in deciding whether to move, for the first time, to a long-range American arms commitment rather than continue periodic decisions to supply a modest number of planes from time to time.

Much depends, they say, on the findings of Joseph J. Sisco, assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, who is currently in Israel to persuade its leaders to relax their conditions for reopening the Suez Canal.

"Israel obviously would assume certain risks if it agreed to allow Egyptian troops to cross onto the east bank of the canal," one official pointed out.

"Mr. Sisco has the authority to offer some means of minimizing such risks. That could include planes, artillery, that sort of thing," the official said.

Israel for some time has wanted a long-range commitment, but Washington has preferred to maintain the political leverage that periodic weapons decisions provided.

Defusing Confrontation

Some senior officials suggest the administration might be willing to sacrifice some of this leverage, as well as to withstand a negative reaction in the Arab world, in order to defuse a potentially explosive situation with Israeli and Egyptian forces facing each other within small-arms range across the canal.

One official said the United States could still maintain some political leverage by making interim decisions every year on how many planes of each type would be provided that year.

Most American analysts believe that despite the shipment of more than 150 Russian fighters and fighter-bombers to Egypt over the last several months, the Israelis could still defeat the Egyptian Air Force handily if fighting suddenly resumed.

The Israeli Air Force now has about 350 combat aircraft, officials said. But even if Israel had three times that force, they add, it would not be in a position again to surprise and destroy most of the Egyptian Air Force on the ground, as was done in 1967. For, since that time, Egypt has decentralized to a large number of air fields and has built individual concrete shelters for each plane. A formidable system of air defense missiles and anti-aircraft guns has also been installed.

Col. Henderson Jury Impaneled

FORT MEADE, Md., Aug. 4 (AP).—A seven-man jury of senior officers, including two generals, was impaneled today to try Col. Oran K. Henderson, charged with participating in an alleged coverup of the My Lai massacre.

The trial will open Aug. 23.

Col. Henderson, commander of the 11th Brigade during the March 16, 1968, assault on the South Vietnamese village, pleaded innocent to all charges.

After Ejecting Sub-Satellite

Apollo Soars From Moon Orbit Into Earth-Bound Trajectory

(Continued from Page 1)

the receding moon and Col. Scott, with awed tones, seemingly reluctant to leave, said:

"We're almost speechless looking at this thing.

"We're going straight up... and we're leaving, there's no doubt about that... it's really spectacular."

At 1,300 miles out from the moon, Col. Scott said: "You can see it all in one big gulp—and boy, what a gulp."

Mission control announced that Endeavour was on target for splashdown.

The astronauts were awakened about 0900 GMT when mission control piped the opening theme of "2001: A Space Odyssey" up the radio link. But capsule communicator Karl Henize still had to call several times before getting a reply.

Flight controllers also turned on the television camera left on the surface on the moon rover and panned it across the Hadley base site as a test.

However, the camera suddenly went off after 14 minutes and officials have not been able to get it operating again.

Still ahead is the first truly working spacewalk, scheduled for midday tomorrow. With the earth 196,000 miles away, Maj. Worden will work his way along special hand-rails from the command module hatch to the aft instrument section to retrieve more than a mile of exposed film from two mapping cameras.

Mission controllers, planning for the deep space extra vehicular activity, urged all three pilots to continue to eat and drink well to maintain their strength for the walk.

In Fine Shape

"I think everybody's in fine shape and ready to take care of what's on the rest of the flight plan the rest of the way," Col. Scott said.

The film will join an estimated 175 to 180 pounds of moon rock and dirt Col. Scott and Col. Irwin collected during three days of surface exploration. Scientists hope the samples and the pictures will help unlock the secrets of the moon's earliest days.

Initially, the space agency reported Col. Scott and Col. Irwin gathered 228.7 pounds of samples. Later, however, a mission control spokesman said that this was incorrect because the weight of two metal containers had not been subtracted.

As much orbital investigation as possible was crammed into today's schedule before the breakaway maneuver that started Apollo-15's three-day trip back to earth.

Maj. Worden, who has spent more time circling the moon than anyone, was doing most of the orbital science work. He had to switch the Endeavour's powerful mapping cameras on and off with precise timing and adjust the set of sensors that have been reporting on the general composition of vast stretches of moon terrain since last Thursday.

By analyzing the nature of the radiation emitted and reflected from the lunar surface, these sensors can give scientists a general idea of the crustal composition. This is important in the overall effort to understand the origin and evolution of the moon.

The value of these studies was enhanced by the exploration carried out by Col. Scott and Col. Irwin. They provided the "ground truth" to confirm the accuracy of the orbital measurement.

Maj. Worden has said the mapping is as significant as the surface work to future exploration of the moon and the planets.

It will provide planners with more information on future Apollo landing areas. It also will point out potential sites for unmanned exploration later this decade and tell scientists what kind of instruments to put in automated orbiters.

Another Leak

As the three pilots prepared to go to sleep last night, Col. Scott reported they had had another water leak, but quickly fixed it with a wrench.

"We had a little unscheduled maintenance on our friendly water valve again," the commander said, "but it's under control—same problem we had before."

Reporting to mission control today, Col. Scott said he would like to stay longer on the mission.

"I just wish we had more time because, believe me, there's an awful lot to be seen and done up here," he said.

"As we go around in lunar orbit here, I can look down and I can just spend weeks and weeks looking. And I can pick out any number of superb sites down there which would take you several weeks to analyze on the surface.

"There's just so much here, to coin a phrase, it's 'mind-boggling,'" Col. Scott said.

Dr. Leon T. Silver, a geologist from California Institute of Technology, took the microphone at mission control and told Col. Scott and his colleagues they had done "a lovely job."

"You just don't know how we're jumping up and down here," Dr. Silver said.

"I hope some day we can get you all up here too," Col. Scott replied. "I think we really need to have some good professional geologists up here.

"You all would just really have a field day. There's just so much to be gained here," the Apollo commander said.

One of the photographic targets this morning was the Aristarchus Plateau and a snake-like valley called the Cobra Head.

The astronauts also used the powerful telescopic camera to photograph Tranquility Base, landing site of the Apollo-11 mission—man's first visit to the lunar surface.

In addition, today's schedule called for photographing the area where the Soviet robot vehicle Lunokhod-1, is exploring.

Maj. Worden reported: "We've all been sitting here looking at Aristarchus in a little bit of sun. It looks like probably the most volcanic area that is to be seen anywhere on the surface."

Maj. Worden said the plateau was cut by numerous rille canyons like the one Col. Scott and Col. Irwin explored. The edges of the canyons appeared to be covered, Maj. Worden said, with material "like deltas at the edges of rivers on earth."

In another experiment carried out today, the astronauts counted the flashes in their blindfolded eyes to measure the frequency of cosmic rays hitting them in space.

Col. Irwin told mission control about a small experiment he did on the last night on the moon. He was lying on his back in the lunar lander when the cosmic ray flashes were numerous and many. So he turned over on his stomach, his face to the lunar surface, and they slowed down next to nothing. There were no conclusions at present about the finding.

Flight controllers today turned on the television camera left on the moon, but the picture stopped abruptly. Mission control reported later that repeated attempts to turn back on the cameras communications until the moon rover were fruitless and "trouble shooting is now underway." The camera is scheduled to beam back to earth a solar eclipse on Friday.

While the astronauts peered at the dusty lunar surface, ground communicator Henize told them it had been raining for a day at their homes in Houston.

"There's going to be a lot of grass cutting to do when you get back down, guys," Mr. Henize said.

"Well," replied Maj. Worden, "we sure have nice sunny weather up here—clear as crystal."

Apollo-15 Schedule

HOUSTON, — Highlights of Apollo-15's moon flight times (all times GMT and subject to change):

TODAY

0134—Crew begins eight-hour rest period while spacecraft continues to speed toward earth and a splashdown on Friday.

1420—Mid-course correction if needed.

1534—Maj. Worden begins space walk to collect film from camera in experiments section of service module.

FRIDAY

2232—Mid-course correction if needed.

SATURDAY

1732—Last chance to correct course for return to earth's atmosphere.

2017—Command module separates from service module.

2032—Command module re-enters earth's atmosphere.

2046—Spacecraft splashes down in Pacific Ocean, 338 miles north of Hawaiian Island of Oahu.

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	21	70	Sunny
AMSTERDAM	20	68	Cloudy
ANKARA	28	82	Cloudy
ATHENS	34	93	Sunny
BEIRUT	29	84	Partly c
BELGRADE	32	90	Sunny
BERLIN	25	77	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	19	66	Very cl
BUDAPEST	29	82	Sunny
CAIRO	32	90	Partly c
CASABLANCA	24	75	Partly c
COPENHAGEN	21	70	Partly c
COSTA DEL SOL	29	90	Sunny
DUBLIN	18	64	Very cl
EDINBURGH	14	57	Rain
FLORENCE	32	90	Partly c
FRANKFURT	22	72	Cloudy
GENEVA	24	75	Sunny
HELSINKI	25	77	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	30	86	Partly c
LAS PALMAS	26	79	Sunny
LISBON	23	73	Partly c
LONDON	19	66	Very cl
MADRID	27	81	Sunny
MILAN	23	73	Very cl
MONTREAL	18	64	Cloudy
MOSCOW	22	72	Partly c
MUNICH	21	70	Cloudy
NEW YORK	23	73	Rain
NICE	27	81	Partly c
OSLO	18	61	Rain
PARIS	21	70	Very cl
PRAGUE	24	75	Cloudy
ROME	29	84	Partly c
SOFIA	28	82	Partly c
STOCKHOLM	25	77	Very cl
TEL AVIV	30	86	Sunny
TUNIS	38	100	Sunny
VENICE	30	86	Sunny
VIENNA	24	75	Very cl
WARSAW	31	88	Partly c
WASHINGTON	27	81	Cloudy
ZURICH	18	64	Very cl

(U.S. Canadian temperatures at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT)

News From Peking

LONDON, Aug. 4 (UPI).—Reuters, the British news agency, announced today it will reopen its bureau in Peking, closed since October, 1969. Its correspondent will be James Pringle, 34, a Scotsman. The Chinese held the former Reuters man in Peking, Anthony Grey, under house detention for more than two years in retaliation for imprisonment of Chinese news workers in Hong Kong.

Nixon Orders Justice Dept. To Hold Down School Busing

By James M. Naughton

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (NYT). —President Nixon has disavowed his administration's plan for extensive crosstown busing to desegregate the public school system in Austin, Texas, and reasserted strong opposition to busing as a means of achieving racial balance.

Yesterday the President directed Attorney General John N. Mitchell and Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Elliot L. Richardson to "work with individual school districts to hold busing to the minimum required by law" as school systems in the South seek to adjust to a Supreme Court ruling upholding busing to desegregate classrooms.

Mr. Nixon instructed Mr. Richardson to submit to Congress an amendment to the proposed Emergency School Assistance Act expressly to prohibit using any of the act's $1.5 billion to acquire buses.

The actions signaled a major retrenchment by the White House from its earlier interpretation of the Supreme Court's April 20 ruling on busing.

The court declared, against the opposition of the Justice Department, that busing was proper unless "the time or distance is so great as to risk either the health of the children or significantly impinge on the educational process."

In its first school desegregation proposal following the Supreme Court ruling, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare recommended on May 14 that a federal district court in Austin approve "extensive" busing to achieve a city-wide mix among the Negro and Mexican-American minorities and the white "Anglo" majority.

At that time, J. Stanley Pottinger, director of the Office of Civil Rights, said the plan clearly was "the first indication" of the government's interpretation of the Supreme Court ruling.

United States District Judge Jack Roberts rejected the government plan on July 19 in favor of the Austin School Board's proposal to create centers for fine arts, social sciences, avocations and science and to bus elementary school pupils to them for periodic "cultural" experiences.

In a statement issued late yesterday by the White House, the President said that the Justice Department will appeal Judge Roberts's ruling "on limited constitutional grounds."

Mr. Nixon said the attorney general has advised him that he "must appeal" the Austin School Board's plan for periodic interracial experiences "because that decision is inconsistent" with the Supreme Court ruling.

But the President's statement added:

"The Justice Department is not appealing to impose the HEW plan. In the process of the appeal, the Justice Department will disavow that plan on behalf of the government."

Against It

Mr. Nixon continued, "I am against busing as that term is commonly used in school desegregation cases. I have consistently opposed the busing of our nation's schoolchildren to achieve a racial balance, and I am opposed to the busing of children simply for the sake of busing.

"Further, while the executive branch will continue to enforce the orders of the court, including court-ordered busing, I have instructed the attorney general and the secretary of health, education and welfare that they are to work with individual school districts to hold busing to the minimum required by law."

House Votes For Ending Vietnam War

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (Reuters).—The House of Representatives today voted for the first time for a measure to end the war in Vietnam.

By 297 to 108 votes, it approved an amendment to the military conscription bill which expressed the sense of Congress that America "terminate at the earliest practicable date all military operations of the United States in Indochina."

It also called for a prompt and orderly withdrawal of all U.S. military forces subject to the release of American prisoners of war, but left the date up to the President.

It was a weaker version of a Senate-passed measure which would have set a nine-month period for withdrawal, but the Senate bill was toned down in a conference between the two houses.

Manpower Needed

The administration had acquiesced in the weaker language in order to obtain congressional passage of the conscription bill, needed to maintain military manpower.

Previous call-up authority expired June 30 as House-Senate conferees worked for a month to agree on the compromise language.

Nevertheless, a yearly draft lottery will be held here tomorrow to determine which 19-year-olds are subject to a presumed draft next year.

It appears the Senate will not pass the draft measure before it recesses Friday for a month-long summer holiday, and the bill may face further delays when Congress returns in September.

Doves opposed to conscription plan to stage a filibuster to block approval of the bill as long as they can.

In the House debate, Rep. Edward Hebert, D., La., the hawkish chairman of the Armed Services Committee, said the revised language will not tie the President's hands. This assurance to administration supporters who want passage of the draft bill cleared the way for final passage.

The bill includes a compromise package of increased pay and housing allowances to military men totaling $2.4 billion.

War Critic Gets House Watchdog Post Over CIA

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (UPI). —The pro-military chairman of the House Armed Services Committee has named an anti-war congressman to head the subcommittee that keeps watch on the Central Intelligence Agency.

Chairman F. Edward Hebert, D., La., turning down the post himself, appointed Rep. Lucien Nedzi, D., Mich., a leading Pentagon critic, to head the special subcommittee on intelligence.

Asked why he chose Rep. Nedzi, Rep. Hebert said, "Because he's a good man, even though we're opposed philosophically."

Rep. Hebert's predecessor, the late L. Mendel Rivers, D., S.C., considered the subcommittee chairmanship so important that he assigned himself to fill it.

Not only did Rep. Hebert not take the post, but he told Rep. Nedzi to make periodic inquiries into all phases of intelligence activities within the Department of Defense and within the agencies established under the National Security Act, and to make legislative recommendations when appropriate."

New President For Kent State

KENT, Ohio, Aug. 4 (UPI).—Dr. Glenn A. Olds, 50, former U.S. representative to the United Nations Economic and Social Council, is new president of Kent State University.

The board of trustees on Monday also approved creation of the post of executive vice-president and recommended that Dr. Donald Rockens, administrative vice-president of the school, be appointed by Dr. Olds to the new position.

Dr. Olds will succeed Dr. Robert I. White, who announced he would retire Sept. 16. Dr. Olds was a close adviser to President Nixon during the 1968 presidential campaign.



United Press International.

SOME OF THE SECRETS—An employee of the National Archives in Washington examining some of the 160 million pages of secret World War II documents that President Nixon has proposed declassifying in a six-year, $5 million program.

In Election Reform Bill

Senate Votes Spending Limit On Candidates' Own Money

From Wire Dispatches

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4—The Senate voted today to forbid a candidate from spending more than $50,000 of his own money to run for President, $35,000 for the Senate and $25,000 for the House.

By voice vote, senators approved an amendment proposed by Sen. Charles McC. Mathias, R., Md., after it was condemned by some members as unconstitutional and impractical.

The amendment was attached to the campaign spending reform bill, which the Senate was expected to approve later today or tomorrow.

The reform legislation was the first in 46 years. Prospects for House passage were uncertain.

The bill's House chances were dimmed when the Senate decided to include in it a repeal, for all federal candidates, of the "equal time" provisions of the 1934 Federal Communications Act.

The equal-time proviso requires radio and television stations to give the same amount of air time on news shows, interviews and the like to all candidates seeking the same office.

Observers said the House might kill the bill rather than accept an end to the equal-time law for anyone other than presidential and vice-presidential candidates.

Action on Subversives

In another Senate action, President Nixon's expansion of the duties of the Subversive Activities Control Board won final congressional approval last night, squeaking through by a two-vote margin.

The Senate's 46-44 vote enables the nearly dormant SACB to become a hearing board on radical groups that Attorney General John N. Mitchell believes should be officially designated as subversive.

President Nixon, by an executive order July 3, transferred to SACB the hearing function on subversive groups in an effort to revitalize the attorney general's subversive list, which has not been up-dated since 1955.

The Senate last night cleared the way for the President's executive order to be implemented. It accepted a conference report on appropriation for the State, Justice and Commerce Departments without a prohibition against SACB's spending any of its $450,000 budget on new duties. The House had passed the conference report, without any limitation on SACB funds, on Monday.

Leading the fight to reject the report, Sen. Sam Ervin, D., N.C., charged that the executive order was unconstitutional, that it was an attempt by Mr. Nixon to usurp Congress's legislative function and that it represented a return to McCarthyism.

Appropriation Passes

Later last night the Senate narrowly approved the $4.1-billion appropriation bill after dropping from it the U.S. contribution to the International Labor Organization and sent the bill to the White House. The vote was 46 to 44.

Funds for the contribution to the ILO were a contested feature of the bill.

The Senate refused a plea by Secretary of State William P. Rogers to reinstate America's annual contribution of $7.8 million.

Such action would have sent the entire bill back to a Senate-House conference.

There have been charges that ILO publications contain anti-American propaganda.

2 Nixon Aides Protest Pace of Congress Action

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (WP).—Two senior White House aides expressed concern yesterday at the "leisurely" pace of congressional action on President Nixon's "New American Revolution" legislative program.

House speaker Carl Albert, D., Okla., in reply, called their statements "a transparent signal that the 1972 campaign for the White House is under way."

Assistant to the President John D. Ehrlichman and legislative counsel Clark MacGregor gave their views at a briefing for White House newsmen on the status of the program outlined by Mr. Nixon in his January State of the Union message.

Of the President's "six great goals" of January, only one—welfare reform—has passed the House. If Congress should be serious about quitting for the year Oct. 15—a frequently mentioned adjournment target date—most of Mr. Nixon's program might still be languishing in the Capitol without up-or-down votes, the White House aides said.

N.J. to Start Tests Of Car Exhausts, To Ban Polluters

TRENTON, N.J., Aug. 4 (NYT). —New Jersey environmental officials have announced that they are going to start testing automobiles under the most comprehensive air-pollution inspection system in the country.

At least a third of the state's 3.3 million cars are expected to fail the test.

The 33 state motor-vehicle inspection stations will begin measuring exhaust emissions on every registered car next year. Any car that fails will have a red sticker placed on the windshield and thus be banned from the state's roads unless the emission pollutants are eliminated within a two-week period. The driver of a car that is used after the grace period expires will be arrested.

707 Resumes Flight After Hijack Threat

NEW YORK, Aug. 4 (AP).—A Pan American World Airways 707 jetliner resumed its flight to Africa last night after returning to Kennedy Airport because of a telephoned report that the plane might be hijacked.

The plane, with 77 passengers and a crew of ten, had returned to Kennedy after jettisoning 55,000 gallons of fuel as a precautionary move. It was refueled and reloaded after passengers and baggage were searched by federal agents.

U.S. Copter Pilot Tells of Flights To Slay Eagles

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (NYT). —A helicopter pilot testified that more than 500 eagles had been killed illegally from the air in Wyoming and Colorado from November, 1970, to February, 1971.

The appearance of the surprise witness before a Senate panel Monday was timed to coincide with the dispatch of U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service agents armed with search warrants and seeking data for possible criminal prosecution.

The pilot, James O. Vogan, 48, of Murray, Utah, told of piloting 20 persons on flights over 13 ranches to kill eagles, coyotes and other predators. He kept a notebook from which he recited the daily bags of eagles and other predators, ranging up to 29 eagles shot down last Feb. 21.

Mr. Vogan said that a flying service he worked for contracted with ranchers to shoot the eagles to protect livestock. He was uncertain whether the hunters were paid. He appeared before the Senate environmental appropriations subcommittee.

Hamburg, Sydney Arrests Made in 2 Bomb Hoaxes

HAMBURG, Germany, Aug. 4 (AP).—West German police arrested two men today after Hamburg airport received a phone call that a bomb would be planted there unless the management paid 300,000 marks.

Police said they took a 23-year-old unemployed carpenter into custody after he unsuccessfully tried to collect the money at a prearranged spot in this North German port city.

They said a 24-year-old alleged accomplice, a mechanic, was taken into custody at the carpenter's apartment a short while later. No bombs were found, police said.

Pair Seized in Australia

SYDNEY, Aug. 4 (AP).—Two men will appear in court here tomorrow accused of extorting 500,000 Australian dollars ($560,000 U.S.) from Qantas Airline with threats that a bomb had been placed aboard an aircraft.

Announcing this today, Police Superintendent Richard Lendrum said a large sum of money has been seized by police.

Mr. Lendrum did not identify the men, a 31-year-old Englishman and a 28-year-old Australian.

One of the men was arrested after an auto chase through East Sydney this morning, and the other was detained later at an apartment in the beachfront suburb of Bondi.

Mississippi to Be Governed By White Moderate or Negro

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 4 (UPI). —The next governor of Mississippi, a state that traditionally chooses hard-line segregationists for the office, will be either a white moderate or a black man.

This was assured yesterday when Lt. Gov. Charles L. Sullivan and attorney Bill Waller won positions in an Aug. 24 Democratic primary runoff election that will determine the opponent for black leader Charles Evers in the November general election for governor.

Mr. Sullivan and Mr. Waller, both of whom avoided racism in their campaign, finished at the top of a field of seven whites. Jimmy Swan, a hard-line segregationist who vowed to cut taxes so whites would have money to send their children to private schools, ran a distant third.

The only other vocal segregationist in the race finished next to last.

Forty percent of the votes went to Mr. Sullivan, who was elected lieutenant governor four years ago after making two strong but losing races for governor. The 46-year-old lawyer was leading in 53 of the state's 82 counties.

Nearly 30 percent of the vote went to Mr. Waller, a 44-year-old former district attorney who gained national attention in 1964 by unsuccessfully prosecuting a white man for the murder of Mr. Evers's brother, Medgar, then the state field secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Mr. Evers, who is running as an independent in the Nov. 2 election, had urged blacks to vote in the primary for Mr. Swan. He reasoned that the segregationist's views would alienate many whites as well as blacks and make him the easiest man to beat.

The Mississippi Republican party is offering no candidate for either governor or lieutenant governor in November.

Mississippi's black electorate—only 25,000 before passage of the Voting Rights Act—now stands at nearly 300,000. But the state's white electorate also has grown sharply and now stands at nearly 700,000.

Japanese Held As Soviet Agent

TOKYO, Aug. 4 (AP).—A radio equipment salesman has been arrested on suspicion of attempting to obtain classified information on U.S. bases in Japan for a Soviet Embassy official, Japanese police reported today.

Police said Lt. Col. Lev D. Kononov, assistant military and air attaché at the Soviet Embassy, paid Kazuo Kobayashi, 41, "several million yen" to buy top-secret documents on missiles and radar from a U.S. airman at an American air base in Yokota, 25 miles west of Tokyo.

Police said Mr. Kobayashi paid "several hundred thousand yen" to the airman but failed to obtain any information at the time he was arrested last Thursday. The serviceman was not identified.

Police said Col. Kononov left for Moscow yesterday.

[Japan lodged an official protest with the Soviet Union today over the incident, Reuters reported.]

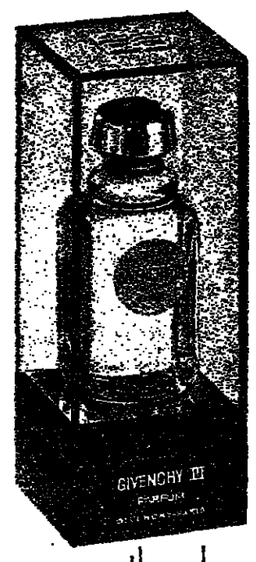
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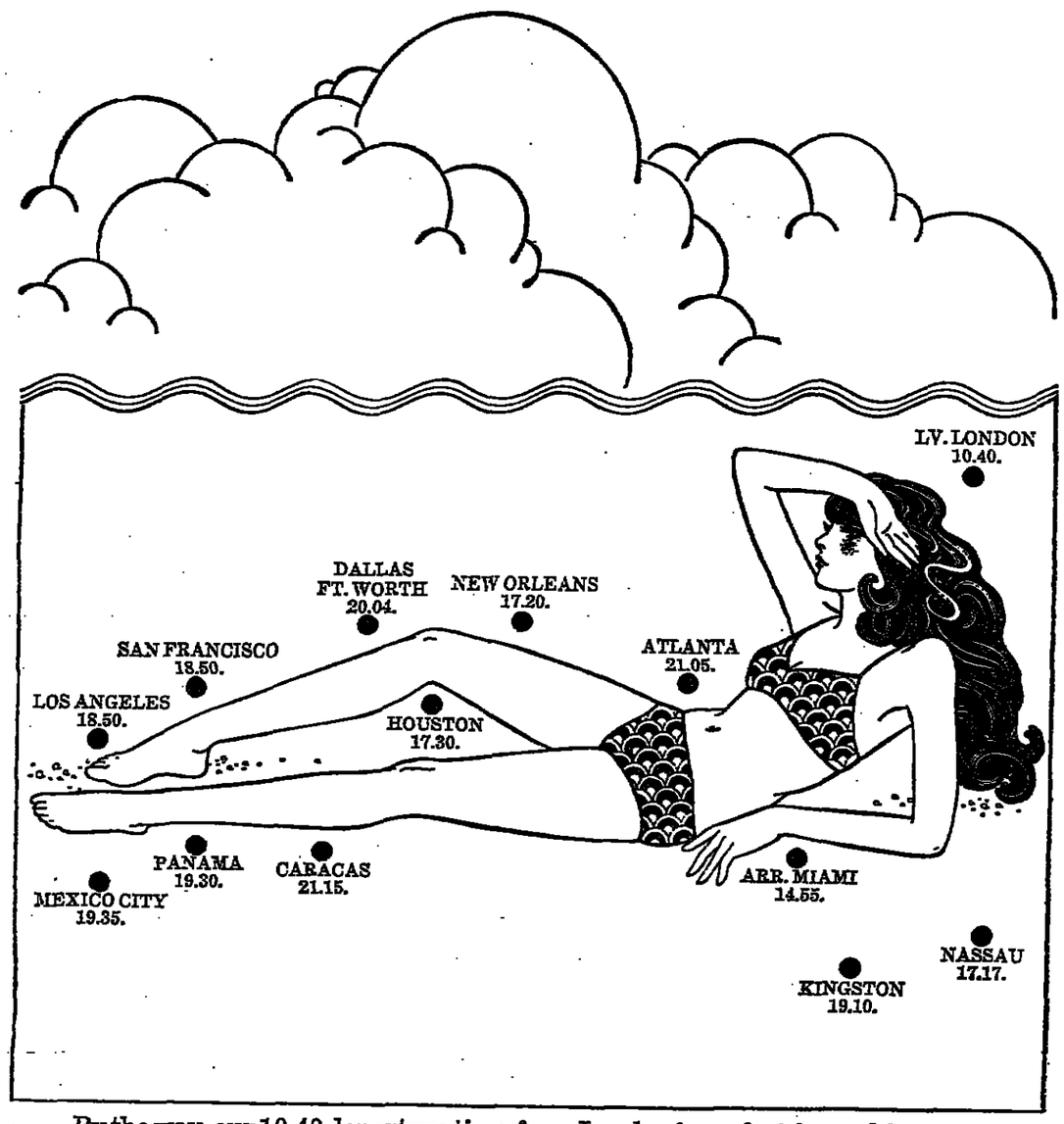
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By Running With Thieu

Mute, Colorless and Honest, Uncle Huong Shocks Saigon

By George McArthur

SAIGON, Aug. 4.—Tran Van Huong is overweight, 68 years old, an arthritic who walks only with the aid of two canes. He is obviously nearing the end of a long and hardly successful political career.

He has said almost nothing in many months. Yet the unlikely Mr. Huong is once again on the political stage, to the violent chagrin of many South Vietnamese politicians.

For Mr. Huong has done the unspeakable thing. As practically the only political figure in the country known as honest and respectfully called "Uncle" by wildly diverse political hopefuls, he has agreed to run as the vice-presidential candidate on President Nguyen Van Thieu's ticket for the October elections.

In the minds of many of Saigon's coffee-house political intellectuals, this was comparable to Snow White announcing her engagement to Jack the Ripper. Practically every opposition newspaper in Saigon let out a howl of anguish.

One former supporter said Mr. Huong had been bitten by the serpent of corruption. Mr. Huong's long-time friend Ly Qui Chung, a deputy who doubles in vitriolic anti-Thieu journalism, vowed never again to mention the name of the man he previously called Uncle.

These were typical reactions. Mr. Huong responded by retiring to his modest Saigon home and saying nothing. This characteristic reaction has maintained Mr. Huong's reputation as a stubborn, independent and honest man, though he has proved an indifferent administrator, a lackluster speaker and a colorless senator.

Still, in the previous presidential elections he ran fourth, pulling in half a million votes, and demonstrated real political clout in some districts of Saigon—where he used to ride the streets on a bicycle when he was an appointed mayor years ago.

This could only benefit Mr. Thieu's own chances, admittedly weak in the cities. Just how much, of course, is questionable, but the clamor of Mr. Thieu's opponents indicates they were obviously hurt.

Just why Mr. Huong accepted such a politically risky sinecure may never be known, since Mr. Huong himself rarely explains anything to anyone. His whole record, however, contradicts charges that he did it for money or political vainglory.

A long-time friend said Mr. Huong actually agreed to be Mr. Thieu's running mate some six months ago; probably because Mr. Huong has never thought much of retired Gen. Duong Van (Big) Minh, who is Mr. Thieu's only serious opponent.

Mr. Huong had also served for 14 months as premier under Mr. Thieu in 1968-69.

With charges of vote-rigging, corruption and general chicanery ringing around his administration, it is obvious that Mr. Thieu will get considerable campaign mileage out of Mr. Huong, even if the old man is unable to travel much. In a close-run election, Mr. Huong's help could tip the scales.

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Associated Press.

ADVANCING IN CAMBODIA—South Vietnamese troops advancing through flooded rice paddies after being airlifted into an area just to the south of Chipou yesterday.

Mustard and Nerve Gases at Pacific Isle

HONOLULU, Aug. 4 (AP).—A shipment of 5,300 tons of mustard gas and nerve gas arrived at Johnston Island from Okinawa yesterday, the Army said.

It was the first shipment in the second phase of the removal of toxic chemicals from Okinawa. Last January, 150 tons of mustard-filled artillery shells were moved to Johnston Island in the first phase of the operation. The island is 700 miles southwest of Honolulu.

Italy Rail Strike Due

ROME, Aug. 4 (AP).—The Italian ministry of transport warned today that train services throughout Italy are likely to be seriously disrupted for 48 hours, starting at 9 p.m. local time Saturday, by strikes of rail workers.

13 Reds Die In 2 Attacks By Copters

SAIGON, Aug. 4 (UPI).—American helicopter gunship crews killed 13 Communist soldiers in two strafing runs in the far northern quarter of South Vietnam, a U.S. military spokesman said today.

In Cambodia, North Vietnamese troops ambushed a Cambodian Navy patrol today 42 miles northwest of Phnom Penh in the first attack on a ten-day-old government operation aimed at cutting Communist supply lines near the capital.

[American B-52 bombers blasted a *suspected North Vietnamese* troop concentration near the Laotian border, Reuters reported.

[A U.S. military spokesman reported that eight B-52s dropped more than 250 tons of bombs on suspected troop concentrations in bunkers near Khe Sanh, which was the springboard for the South Vietnamese attack on the Ho Chi Minh Trail in Laos.]

There were no reports of American casualties in the strafing. It is the first action by U.S. forces in several days, in South Vietnam, where there has been a lull in the fighting.

South Vietnamese spokesmen said three military dependents were killed and three wounded yesterday when 20 rounds of mortar fire hit a militia camp in the Mekong Delta about 120 miles southwest of Saigon.

Militiamen operating 155 miles southwest of Saigon near Cau Mau reported killing 11 Communist troops and seizing 40 weapons in fighting yesterday. There were no government casualties, spokesmen said.

The Cambodian high command in Phnom Penh gave no precise casualty figures in the fighting on the banks of the Tonle Sap, but said, "Heavy losses were inflicted on the enemy." One Cambodian sailor was killed and two wounded, spokesmen said.

The one-hour clash was the first action in ten days in the area, where a 5,000-man Cambodian task force has been sweeping a Viet Cong supply route. Spokesmen said the ambushers opened up on the patrol from the east bank of the river.

Londonderry Has 2 Blasts

BELFAST, Aug. 4 (Reuters).—A bomb tonight shook a theater in Londonderry, Northern Ireland, only half an hour after theater-goers had left after the last performance.

The blast blew out doors and windows, and came soon after a bomb had been thrown at a security forces command post in the Catholic Bogside area of Londonderry. No one was hurt in either blast.

In Belfast, a gelignite bomb, believed to have been planted during working hours, shattered a three-story office block in the city center soon after midnight. Desks and office furniture were thrown into the street and one man was treated for shock.

Obituaries

Georgi N. Babakin Dies at 56; A Top Soviet Space Scientist

MOSCOW, Aug. 4 (NYT).—Soviet leaders today announced the death of Georgi N. Babakin, 56, a prominent Soviet space scientist who designed equipment for unmanned Soviet spacecraft.

Like many other top Soviet space experts, Mr. Babakin was unknown, even in his own country, outside of the narrow circle of those privy to secret information. According to Tass, Mr. Babakin died yesterday.

His obituary was published in *Izvestia tonight and was signed* by Leonid I. Brezhnev, the party leader, President Nikolai V. *Podgorny and Premier Alexei N.* Kosygin as well as other leading party, industrial, military and scientific figures.

Mr. Babakin was described as "a prominent specialist in building automatic spacecraft for the exploration of the moon and the planets of the solar system."

"He made a great contribution to the development of Soviet space technology and the study of the moon and Venus," the obituary said.

Mr. Babakin, who was born in Moscow, was described in his obituary as being a corresponding *member of the Soviet Academy* of Sciences although his name is not listed in usual lists of that prestigious body, presumably because of his "secret" status in space research.

He also was awarded the Hero of Socialist Labor title, the highest for a civilian, the obituary said.

He began his career in 1930 at the age of 16 as a radio technician, and became actively involved in aircraft and space technology in 1949.

Philip J. Levin

NEW YORK, Aug. 4 (UPI).—Philip J. Levin, 62, one of the richest real estate investors in the country and a sportsman who was president of Madison Square Garden Corp. and was involved with six racetracks, died Tuesday of a heart attack.

At his death, Mr. Levin was under investigation for possible underworld connections and for his political contributions.

After inheriting a small loan company that dealt mostly in financing purchases of home appliances, Mr. Levin used that base to build a string of gas stations in the late 1930s which in turn he parlayed into construction of shopping centers.

From there he built his empire to the point where at his death he had real estate holdings valued at $200 million, controlling stock of approximately 50 firms and a seat on the board of Gulf and Western.

Yuri F. Fayer

MOSCOW, Aug. 4 (UPI).—Yuri Fedorovich Fayer, 81, conductor of the Bolshoi Theater orchestra for 40 years, died "after a long and grave illness," Tass news agency said today.

Mr. Fayer was chief conductor of the orchestra that accompanied the Bolshoi ballet and opera companies from 1923 to 1963.

Mrs. Jessie E. Smith

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Aug. 4 (AP).—Jessie Evans Smith, 69, wife of President Joseph Fielding Smith of the Church of *Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints*, died yesterday.

She was the third wife of the *leader of the three-million-*member Mormon Church. Mr. Smith, who is 95, and members of the family were present at her death.

Soviet Eases Tour Of Black Seeking Data About Jews

MOSCOW, Aug. 4 (AP).—The Soviet government gave permission today for a black American civil rights activist to remain in Moscow and pursue his quest for "proof" that there is no discrimination against Jews in Russia.

Dr. Thomas Matthew, president of the National Economic Growth and Reconstruction Organization (NEGRO), said that he and three members of his NEGRO delegation have received guarantees for Moscow hotel accommodations while they wait for an answer to a letter to Soviet *Premier* Alexei N. Kosygin.

In addition, he said, the government travel agency, Intourist, has supplied two chauffeur-driven cars for the group's use in the Soviet capital.

Dr. Matthew, a neuro-surgeon, who arrived in the Soviet Union nearly two weeks ago, says he has been frustrated by "innocent bureaucratic problems," including the confiscation of 1,000 pounds of camera and sound equipment, threatening telephone calls and official warnings about expulsion.

Yesterday, Dr. Matthew wrote a 2,000-word letter to Mr. Kosygin asking him to untangle the bureaucratic problems and allow the *NEGRO group to visit the* Jewish Autonomous Republic of Birobidzhan, on the Chinese border.

Dr. Matthew said he believed he could find proof in that distant republic that Jews are treated as equals in the Soviet Union.

Infant Survives Fall

MUNICH, Aug. 4 (AP).—An 18-month-old boy survived a fall from a seventh-floor window today. Police said the infant dropped into some bushes underneath the window and that his injuries were not critical. There was no immediate explanation as to why the infant fell.

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UN to Probe Charge Made By Guinea

Alleged Invasion Plan Denied by Portugal

UNITED NATIONS, Aug. 4 (UPI).—The Security Council, without mentioning Portugal, yesterday asked unanimously that the "territorial integrity and political independence" of Guinea be respected.

It also decided to send a three-man mission to the West African country to "consult with the authorities and report on the situation immediately."

The "situation" was a charge by Guinea that Portugal is massing for an invasion of its territory by sea and land from neighboring Portuguese Guinea.

The Portuguese did not participate in the meeting, called within hours of the Guinean request by this month's council president, Italian Ambassador Piero Vinci.

The council's action came after charges by Guinean Ambassador Abdoulaye Touré that his country's security forces had monitored messages between unidentified foreign naval units and "colonial *Portuguese Army" staff in Por-*tuguese Guinea.

He said the messages said in effect that an *"imminent aggres-*sion by Portugal" is being staged against Guinean posts on the *border of Portuguese Guinea*, as well as Conakry, the capital of Guinea, presumably by sea.

Arrests in Guinea

ABIDJAN, Aug. 4 (Reuters).—Security forces in Guinea are making more arrests of suspected "fifth columnists," Radio Conakry reported as Guinea prepared for what it called an imminent invasion from Portuguese Guinea.

The radio, monitored here, said last night that the armed forces and population have been placed in a state of alert and added that the arrest rate has been stepped up.

Reports here said the arrests have prompted almost daily government changes. Although no names were given, a number of secretaries of state are believed to be among those arrested.

Portuguese Denial

LISBON, Aug. 4 (Reuters).—*Portugal today rejected charges* from the Republic of Guinea that an invasion of the West *African state is imminent from* Portuguese Guinea, to the north.

The statement said diplomatic observers in New York attribute Guinea's complaints "to the growing internal difficulties facing President *Sekou Touré*" (of Guinea).

Earlier today Gen. Antonio de Spinola, Governor General of Portuguese Guinea, which lies between the Republic of Guinea and Senegal, denied that any invasion is being mounted in his territory.

Atomic Rockets Of French Force Now Operational

PARIS, Aug. 4 (AP).—The first nine-rocket firing unit of France's land-based nuclear-tipped strike force went operational yesterday, Defense Minister Michel Debré told the cabinet today.

The 3,000-kilometer-range missiles are the second stage of the strike force. The first stage, supersonic medium-range bombers with midair refueling tankers, has been operational for about four years.

The third stage, submarines with Polaris-type missiles, is due to go operational in the late 1970s. A possible fourth stage might involve intercontinental ballistic missiles.

Thus, with the push of a button, France could now wreak havoc—six to nine times the force of the Hiroshima bomb for each rocket—on possible enemies in a 90-degree sector extending all the way from the silos in southern France to Moscow.

Mafia Suspect Confined to Her Home Town

PALERMO, Sicily, Aug. 4 (UPI).—A Palermo court yesterday ordered the first suspected woman member of the Sicilian Mafia restricted to her home town for 30 months.

The prosecutor had requested that Antonietta Bagarella, 27, be banished from her Corleone home for four years.

Today's order restricts the former physical education teacher to Corleone except for brief trips for which she must have police permission. She must report to police three times a week and from 7:30 p.m. to 7 a.m. must remain inside her house.

Miss Bagarella is identified by police as the fiancée of one Mafia lieutenant and the sister of another.

Corleone, a town of 14,680, is *considered by authorities as a* stronghold of organized Sicilian crime. It was the scene of dozens of murders in the mid-1950s.

Chile Copper Strikers Denied 46% Raise

SANTIAGO, Chile, Aug. 4 (AP).—The Chilean government said yesterday that it is impossible to meet pay demands of 4,500 striking miners at El Salvador copper mine. The government has offered a 33 percent raise, but the miners are asking 46 percent.

The strike, which began Sunday, is the first since Chile nationalized the copper industry July 16.

Regime in Athens Is Readying A New 'Ethics Code' for Press

ATHENS, Aug. 4 (NYT).—The Greek government has drafted a seven-point "code of ethics" for reporters and foreign correspondents under which a journalist who fails to heed "Hellenic-Christian traditions" could be suspended from working.

Under Secretary George Georgalas, the regime's chief spokesman, confirmed at his regular news briefing today that the draft law was now before the so-called "mini-parliament," one step short of the cabinet, which rules by decree.

"The bill consolidates the freedom of journalists but also their responsibilities," he said. "We believe that freedom must be ruled by law and exercised with a sense of responsibility... If some of the foreigners disagree with our concept of freedom, law, responsibility, we cannot help it."

The draft, leaked by an Athens daily on Monday, provoked anger among journalists who saw it as a fresh attempt by the army-backed regime to muzzle press criticism at home and abroad.

The new code requires both Greek and foreign reporters to "serve the interests of the people and the nation, being inspired in this by the Hellenic-Christian traditions."

Journalists would also be proscribed from using information they may possess "if its publication can harm the public interest." The bill does not explain who will determine what the public interest is, nor does it outline the meaning of "Hellenic Christian traditions."

The code is to be enforced by a government-appointed "council of honor," with representation of newspaper managements and unions. Journalists may appeal to a higher council.

Lifelong Ban Possible

The council will be empowered to impose penalties ranging from a reprimand to a fine up to $1,000 and temporary suspension from the profession or a lifelong ouster. The draft says the members of the council are ultimately chosen by the minister in charge of the press, and are paid out of government funds.

The top penalty of permanent ostracism from journalism is for printing information related to the organization, composition or deployment of the armed forces or in case of a conviction for sedition.

Under Secretary Georgalas refused today to reply to a German correspondent who asked if the regime planned to obstruct by this bill the free flow of news about Greece abroad.

Mr. Georgalas said the report showed "bad faith" when he said "I ask because in my opinion, the bill goes through as it is (foreign) correspondents will be unable to report abroad anything but government handouts, sports news and the weather report."

Trial of 17 in 2d Day

ATHENS, Aug. 4 (UPI).—Most of the defendants at the trial of 17 alleged members of the resistance group Rigas Feralos, accused of plotting to overthrow the government by violence, today denied membership in the organization or any connection with the outlawed Greek Communist party.

*On the second day of the tri*al most of the morning session was taken up by testimony of character witnesses for the defense and by testimony of 13 of the accused in their own defense.

Allegations of torture were repeated by some of the accused who had said yesterday that they were maltreated during interrogation by security police.

A Silver Lining To Old Injustice

OXFORD, England, Aug. 4 (UPI).—Ninety-four workers at the Royal Mint have been found innocent of debasing silver coins—847 years too late.

The men were accused by King Henry I, in 1124, of pocketing silver and putting cheap tin in the coins they turned out. As punishment, each man had his right hand cut off and was castrated.

Yesterday, an expert who has studied the coins with X-ray equipment said Henry was wrong.

Dr. Michael Metcalf, of the Ashmolean Museum, said: "Mr. Francis Schweizer, a Swiss scientist, and I tested 20 of these pennies... And we found that the coins were more than nine-tenths pure *silver*."

Yugoslav Daily Disapproves of Red War Games

SKOPLJE, Yugoslavia, Aug. 4 (AP).—An influential Yugoslav daily newspaper today denounced the holding of Warsaw Pact maneuvers in Bulgaria. It said the "unpleasant feeling" about the Soviet-led military pact maneuvers in the Balkans is shared by Romania and Albania.

Nova Makedonija, the paper which reflects the opinion of the government of the Yugoslav state of Macedonia, noted that the forthcoming Warsaw Pact maneuvers are the first in five years in the Balkans.

The paper said the maneuvers have specific significance and declared: "It all depends from which angle these maneuvers are observed. However, several Balkan countries do not see them with favorable eyes. The unpleasant feeling about these maneuvers is shared by Romania and Albania, each for its own reasons."

The paper said that though the maneuvers were an unpleasant event, they did not merit any special excitement.

Australia Trains Halt

SYDNEY, Aug. 4 (AP).—Most trains in Australia, including electric commuter services, were at a halt today as rail workers in all states except Tasmania and Queensland struck at midnight in a wage dispute.

10 Jews Jailed; Walked On Grass at Babi Yar

MOSCOW, Aug. 4 (AP).—A court in the Kiev suburb of Darnitsa has sentenced ten Soviet Jews to 15 days jail for "petty hooliganism" after they attended a prayer meeting at Babi Yar, Jewish sources reported here today.

Babi Yar is a ravine outside the Ukrainian capital of Kiev where thousands of Russian Jews were slaughtered by Nazi occupation troops during World War II.

The sources said the ten Jews were arrested and tried last Sunday after they went to Babi Yar with two other Jews.

One of the two others, an elderly woman, was fined and set free. The second was not arrested, because he had temporarily left the prayer meeting when police arrived, the sources said.

They added that one of the charges brought against the Jews in the people's court was damaging lawns.

Chinese-Russian Trade

HONG KONG, Aug. 4 (Reuters).—The Chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, Chou Hua-min, left Peking by air for Moscow today, the New China news agency disclosed. He will head a Chinese government trade delegation for discussions with Soviet officials.

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Pravda Sees Viet Series 'Turned Off'

'Monopolies Afraid Of Losing Control'

By Bernard Gwertzman

MOSCOW, Aug. 4 (NYT).—Soviet readers were told today that the American press has stopped publishing further Vietnam revelations from the secret Pentagon Papers because someone finally "clicked the switch" and ordered a halt.

Yuri Zhukov, one of the top commentators for Pravda, the Communist party paper, said that "newspapers, radio and television in the United States have suddenly lost interest in the Pentagon's secret documents, which were once a subject of heated discussion."

"It looks as if someone turned off the switch. There was a slight click and the lamp went out as suddenly as it had lit up," he said in a 3,000-word article, "Truths Are Hard to Swallow."

"It seems that he who clicks the switch grasped that the campaign circles which decided that it was high time to put an end to the costly Vietnamese venture had gone out of control," he said.

Zhukov's Campaign

Mr. Zhukov, since the start of the publication of the papers in The New York Times, in June, has sought to prove that their printing had nothing to do with a free press in the United States.

The wide attention given the Pentagon Papers in the Soviet press has forced Soviet ideologists to explain to curious Russians how the American press, usually referred to in the most uncomplimentary ways here, could go against the government's wishes. The Soviet press, as is known to every Russian, is strictly controlled by the Communist party in all matters dealing with politics or foreign affairs.

Izvestia, the government paper, tonight printed a letter purporting to come from K. Yudin, in Omsk, asking if it were true as American "propaganda" alleges that the printing of the Pentagon Papers means there is a free press in the United States.

Influence of Monopolies

The author of the reply, Yuri Vorontsev, said that, basically, the "big press" in the United States is under the influence of the monopolies and the government.

The New York Times, he said, "is connected with the firms of Morgan and Rockefeller and the New York banking monopoly of Lehman." Time magazine, he said, "depends financially on Seagram and Philip Morris."

The government, he said, controls what is printed by its massive number of information officers and by press conferences and briefings. But then Mr. Vorontsev said that "one must say that, sometimes the bourgeois press is obliged to inform readers about facts and events clearly non-beneficial to the ruling circles."

This is done as a sort of "safety valve" he said, to reduce the impact of such developments as Negro and student riots. "Such letting off steam, in particular, is served by the critical satires of the well-known American journalist Art Buchwald," who is often reprinted in the Soviet press, he said.

"The bourgeois press of the United States invariably is a mouthpiece for monopolies. And if this or any American paper or magazine allows itself in some cases to act against the government's course and against some official organs, then this means that imposing forces stand behind such criticism which is in their interests and on whose command such articles were organized," Mr. Vorontsev said.

The publication of the Pentagon Papers, he concluded, in no way means there is a free press . . . in America. "The American bourgeois press was and remains a loyal servant of the monopolies."



Associated Press.

Wildlife specialist George Adamson and Boy at his Kenya camp in 1968.

After Fatally Mauling Servant

'Born Free' Lion Is Destroyed by His Trainer

By Stanley Meisler

NAIROBI, Kenya, Aug. 4.—One of Kenya's perennial wildlife disputes has surfaced again with the news that Boy, a lion featured in the movie "Born Free," fatally mauled an African servant recently.

After the mauling, the nine-year-old lion was reportedly shot dead by wildlife specialist George Adamson.

Although Mr. Adamson's work is praised throughout the world, it is an issue of much controversy in Kenya itself. Many hunters and other wildlife specialists believe that a lion, once tamed, must never be sent into the wilds again. In their view, the lion, unused to hunting game, eventually turns on the animal it knows well and does not fear—man. The result is a man-killing lion.

The controversy was most intense two years ago when Boy mauled the young son of Peter Jenkins, the warden of Meru National Park in Kenya. The child did not die, and Mr. Adamson finally was allowed to continue his experiments in an uninhabited area of eastern Kenya.

The latest incident took place in early June but was not revealed until today when the East African Standard, a Nairobi newspaper, published excerpts from Mr. Adamson's report to the Kenya Game Department.

Adamson's Account

In the report, the servant is identified only by his first name, Stanley. Mr. Adamson wrote that he was breakfasting about 10:30 a.m. when he heard cries from the bush area behind his camp.

"I ran out at the back gate," Mr. Adamson wrote, "and from 250 yards I saw Boy with my man Stanley in his jaws. As I rushed at him, Boy dropped Stanley and moved 20 yards further into the bush.

"In a flash I realized that there was nothing else to be done other than to shoot Boy. I ran a few paces past Stanley, who was sitting on the ground covered in blood, and shot Boy through the heart."

The servant died from loss of blood ten minutes later.

Although Mr. Adamson, 64, kept Boy and five other lions in the compound, he often took them out into the countryside to help them adjust to the wild. Mr. Adamson hoped to release them into the wilds for good some day.

Mr. Adamson's first attempt to rehabilitate a lion was described by his wife, Joy Adamson, in her popular book "Born Free" and two sequels. The story of this lion, Elsa, was made into a movie in 1964.

After the filming was over, Mr. Adamson received permission to try to reorient to wild life three of the 24 lions used in the movie. Among the three was Boy, who had once been the mascot of the 2d Battalion of the Scots Guards.

Usually, pet lions are turned over to zoos once they are fully grown. But Mr. Adamson believed, as he once wrote in a newspaper article, that "the mentality which condemns wild animals in lifelong captivity is little removed from the mentality which condoned the slave trade 200 years ago."

Although Mr. Adamson said that he had successfully prepared a number of lions for the wild, he always had difficulty with Boy, a favorite of his. After Boy clawed the warden's son in 1969, Kenya game officials pressured Mr. Adamson to finish his experiment. Boy was soon released in Meru National Park.

But Boy had trouble fending for himself. While trying to kill for food, Boy was gored by a buffalo. The lion, with a broken leg and a hernia, lay starving for two weeks until he was found in the park by Mrs. Adamson.

This incident was cited by critics of Mr. Adamson as evidence that his experiment was a failure. One critic, hunter and writer Wilfred Thesiger, urged park officials to round up Mr. Adamson's lions and put them all in an enclosure.

But Mr. Adamson persisted. After veterinarians had twice operated on Boy, Mr. Adamson nurtured the lion back to health at his farm by Lake Naivasha. Later, Mr. Adamson received permission from the game department to continue his work with Boy and other lions at his present camp in eastern Kenya.

Again, Boy evidently had trouble adjusting to the bush. Earlier this year, he received serious injuries in a clash with two wild lions and had to spend six weeks inside Mr. Adamson's compound, recovering from the wounds.

Then came the killing of the servant, and the shooting of the lion. Despite this, Mr. Adamson said in his report, he intended to continue his rehabilitation work with the remaining lions.

© Los Angeles Times

Zoo Lions Kill Keeper, Injure 2d, Are Shot

RHENEN, the Netherlands, Aug. 4 (UPI).—Two lions killed a keeper in an animal park here today before they were shot by the zoo owner.

The tragedy occurred when the lions, a male and a female, were inadvertently released from their night cages while an attendant, A.W.J. Van den Berg, 50, was still at work on their moated terrace. The lioness was friendly and even began to play with Mr. Van den Berg but the male jumped him from the back and mauled him to death. Another attendant, J.W. Pleines, 49, entered the terrace to try to distract the lioness but she turned on him and he sustained severe head injuries before the owner, J. Ouwehand, intervened with a rifle and killed both animals.

Diarrhea Drug May Cause Damage, British Journal Says

SEATTLE, Aug. 4 (NYT).—A drug that is widely prescribed for minor intestinal upsets—including traveler's diarrhea—apparently has caused thousands of its users to suffer severe eye muscle and nerve damage, a British medical journal has warned physicians.

Because the drug possibly affected up to 10,000 men and women in Japan during the past 15 years, Japanese health officials are said to have prohibited production and sale of the medicine.

The drug is called Clioquinol, which the CIBA pharmaceutical company sells in the United States under the trade name Entero Vioform.

The Food and Drug Administration has approved Entero Vioform for use against parasitic bowel infections caused by amoeba. However, the British journal noted that many physicians have prescribed the brown tablets for thousands of "travelers to prevent minor gastro-intestinal upsets" such as traveler's diarrhea.

Many American tourists also reportedly self-medicate themselves with Entero Vioform in foreign countries where physicians' prescriptions are not required and where drugs such as Entero Vioform are sold over the counter. The U. S. drug agency does not approve Entero Vioform for use against traveler's diarrhea.

Reports of the newly recognized association between Entero Vioform and the nerve complications were surprising to physicians. In the past, Entero Vioform was considered a "remarkably safe" drug, the British medical journal said in a recent editorial. The drug was discovered 40 years ago.

Now, however, doctors in other countries, such as Germany, are reporting similar complications. The British medical journal predicted that more reports of complications from the drug would be forthcoming.

Until now the symptoms, such as a drunk-like walk, loss of vision and an inability to feel pinpricks and other painful sensations in the legs, have been "rarely recognized outside Japan," the British journal said. The symptoms apparently can be permanent.

Why the drug may have affected more people in Japan than elsewhere is unknown. It is possible that doctors elsewhere have not recognized such complications in their patients. The dose of the drug in Japan may be higher than that given elsewhere.

N.Y. Travel Firm Is Smoke Bombed

NEW YORK, Aug. 4 (UPI).—A smoke bomb was thrown yesterday into the reception room of Russian Adventure Tours, Inc., a private travel agency which arranges tours to all parts of the world.

Wallace Lawrence, president of the agency, said a youth tossed the bomb through the door of the agency's 12th-floor office, just off Fifth Avenue, and fled before police could arrive.

Mr. Wallace grabbed the bomb and said he flushed it down the toilet. Although thick smoke engulfed the agency, damage was negligible and there were no injuries, Mr. Wallace said.

He said his agency, despite its name, has no connection with the government of Russia. "If it did have," Mr. Wallace said, "I'd have given the smoke bomb to them."

Hippies, Police Fight At French Campsite

MONTPELLIER, France, Aug. 4 (UPI).—Police tossing tear gas and hippies armed with Molotov cocktails and rocks battled today after the officers broke up the youths' beach vacation camp.

The 500 camping hippies left their vacation spot without incident when three police companies ordered them out at dawn. Then some of the youths regrouped at a nearby regular campsite and built a stone barricade which the police charged and broke up.

Two policemen were injured in the melee, a police spokesman said.

Russia and U.S. Are Reported In Bio-Arms Accord at Geneva

GENEVA, Aug. 4 (NYT).—The United States and the Soviet Union have agreed on the draft of a treaty that would ban biological weapons from military arsenals, informed diplomatic sources said today.

The two powers will submit the draft to the Geneva Disarmament Conference tomorrow as co-chairmen of this 25-nation forum, according to the sources.

Moscow and Washington hope, the sources said, that the proposed treaty can go to the United Nations General Assembly for approval at its fall session.

The Soviet Union opened the way in March for agreement on a biological-weapons ban by abandoning its earlier insistence on a simultaneous outlawing of chemical weapons.

Moscow Tables Plan

Moscow marked its turnabout by tabling at the Geneva talks the draft of an international accord that would bind its signers not "to develop, produce, stockpile or otherwise acquire" biological agents and toxins except for the "prevention of disease or for other peaceful purposes."

The Russian draft closely paralleled one submitted to the conference in 1969 by Britain with U.S. backing. The absence of significant differences in the two texts led both sides to predict that an accord could be reached at the current session of the arms conference.

Private talks between the United States and the Soviet Union, in consultation with their respective allies, have brought about the marriage of the Soviet and British projects into the draft that is to go before the conference tomorrow.

The most important difference in the British and Russian texts was the failure of the Soviet Union to specify that the ban on biological weapons extended to their "use."

The Russians explained that it was unnecessary to include a ban on use as Britain did because the resort to biological weapons, as well as poison and other gases, was already outlawed by the 1925 international agreement known as the Geneva Protocol.

S. Africa Gives Visa to Black U.S. Legislator

PRETORIA, South Africa, Aug. 4 (Reuters).—South Africa's interior minister said today the government had not departed from previous policy by granting a visa to black American congressman Charles Diggs.

Mr. Diggs, Democratic chairman of the House Foreign Affairs subcommittee on Africa and an opponent of the Pretoria government's apartheid policy, has received a visa to come to South Africa as part of a fact-finding tour through seven African countries.

In a statement issued today, Interior Minister Theodore Gerdener said: "The reasons and objects for the visit as explained to the South African government were not the same as those given when on a previous occasion the South African government refused Mr. Diggs a visa."

Mr. Diggs is the first black congressman to be granted a visa since the policy of separate racial development came into force after World War II.

Syria Sentences Five Fugitive Leaders to Death

DAMASCUS, Aug. 4 (Reuters).—The Syrian Supreme State Security Court yesterday sentenced five fugitive former political leaders, including an ex-head of state, to death on charges of plotting against the regime.

The sentences were handed down at the end of a mass trial of 99 people which lasted ten months. The others convicted received prison terms ranging from 18 months to hard labor for life. Seven had sentences suspended.

Lt. Gen. Amin al-Hafez, head of state from 1963 to 1966 and now living in exile, was among the five sentenced to death in absentia. He has been reported living in Iraq.

The four others were: Michel Aflaq, founder of the Arab Ba'ath Socialist party, whose rival wings are now in power in Syria and Iraq; Shibli al-Ayzami, former secretary-general of the Ba'ath party in Syria; Elias Farah, former member of the Ba'ath party's international (pan-Arab) leadership, and Assad al-Ghouthani, a former army officer.

These four also are believed to be living outside Syria.

Gen. Hafez was overthrown in February, 1966, by the present Syrian chief of state, President Hafez al-Assad.

No Venue Change In Cleric's Trial

PRETORIA, South Africa, Aug. 4 (Reuters).—The supreme court judge presiding the terrorism trial of the Anglican dean of Johannesburg today turned down a defense application for a change of venue on the grounds of the dean's poor health.

The defense had explained that the extra strain of traveling to Pretoria on top of the tensions of the trial could prove fatal to the Very Reverend Gonville ffrench-Beytagh, 59, who suffers from a heart condition.

The application was opposed by the state. But the judge said that the application could be presented to the court again if there were a change in circumstances.

AEC Chiefs in Moscow

MOSCOW, Aug. 4 (AP).—A delegation of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission (AEC), led by chairman Glenn T. Seaborg, arrived in Moscow today for a two-week tour of atomic energy installations around the Soviet Union. The Americans are repaying a visit by the Russians last April.

Judge Testifies As Miss Davis Turns Lawyer

SAN RAFAEL, Calif., Aug. 4 (UPI).—Under questioning by Angela Davis, acting as her own attorney, a judge testified yesterday he would not recommend a Black Panther or a Communist for the grand jury. He said they practice "hatred, violence and murder."

Superior Court Judge Thomas P. Keating, 66, answered in a quiet voice as Miss Davis proceeded methodically with her questions on his criteria for selecting grand jury members. It was the first time she had acted as her own defense attorney since being granted that privilege last week in her defense against murder, kidnapping and conspiracy charges.

Asked specifically about the Panthers, Judge Keating said: "I have scorn for blatant racism, and the Panthers are the most blatant racists since Adolf Hitler."

Judge Keating told the court he selected grand jury members who had "common sense, good citizenship and some intelligence." He added that Panthers "could hardly have good citizenship when they spew violence, hatred or murder all over."

Miss Davis showed the judge a photograph of his home and he said: "I object to this invasion of my privacy."

He also objected when she called the home "palatial and spacious."

Arrivederci, Molars

ROME, Aug. 4 (AP).—Police said today they were investigating the theft of gold teeth valued at $43,000 at Rome's Leonardo da Vinci Airport. The shipment, consigned to Lebanon, was stolen from the airport freight building.

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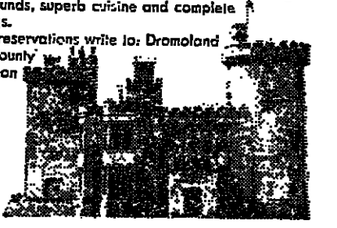
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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 6— Thursday, August 5, 1971 * *

U.S. and China: A New Policy at the UN

Secretary of State Rogers's statement on "Chinese representation in the United Nations" is a major and mature policy paper that does not so much define a position as formally initiate a process whose end will be shaped by the membership of the United Nations as a whole. In style this marks a great change, and a becoming one, from Washington's previous insistence—sustained only at considerable political cost over the years—that the United Nations must act in accordance with American policy. In substance it marks an equally great change: After successfully leading a fight for 21 years against representation for Peking, the United States now will support "action at the General Assembly this fall calling for seating the People's Republic of China." As well, Mr. Rogers said, the United States will oppose "any action to expel the Republic of China or otherwise deprive it of representation."

It will be, of course, in the bridging of the gap between supporting "action" to seat Peking while opposing "any action" to expel Taipei that the process indicated by Mr. Rogers will unfold. But it will not be a process without purpose. Elliptical as his statement is in terms of detail, it is forthright in terms of principle: The United States is determined to join those inviting Peking but not those rejecting Taipei. Political realism argues for the first choice, honor and American credibility for the second. The very fact that this country is pursuing both of them injects a potent new factor into the international mix.

* * *

When an assembly majority voted last year to seat Peking at the expense of Taipei, it became imperative to devise a new policy, because that same majority was certain this year to prevent the representation issue from being declared an "important question" demanding a two-thirds vote to carry. Mr. Rogers explicitly buried the "important question" dodge. More to the point, he put in a strong bid to the assembly to sidetrack the perennial Albanian resolution as the China-representation vehicle. That resolution asks the assembly to pronounce a (pro-Peking) judgment on whether Peking or Taipei represents all China. The secretary said that this root political issue should be kept apart. The resolution further puts to the assembly an either/or choice: seat Peking, oust Taipei. The secretary indicated the United States prefers separate votes on the seating of each government. Plainly, Washington expects that another resolution will be put forward to provide, as the Albanian phrasing does not, separate choices on different aspects of the issue.

As to the Security Council, the specific question for Washington evidently will be whether Chiang Kai-shek can or cannot exercise a veto to keep the "permanent" seat occupied by "the Republic of China": The charter leaves room for two views and the matter has never come up. In deciding that issue, Mr. Rogers indicated, the United States will go along with the UN membership—an apparent reference not only to the vote on General Assembly seating but, in the event of a vote on the Albanian resolution, to the members' stated views too.

* * *

The instant question, of course, is how Peking will react. Our supposition is that at least the outlines and probably the substance of the new American approach were discussed by Chou En-lai and Henry Kissinger, and that when Mr. Rogers said that this approach is "fully in accord with President Nixon's desire to normalize relations" with Peking, he was understating the degree of understanding on this matter between Washington and Peking. Edgar Snow, after seeing Chou and other Chinese leaders, wrote in Life July 30 that China would not enter the United Nations if a seat were retained there for Taiwan. But Peking does not insist that it replace Taipei via the Albanian resolution, Snow said. "The Chinese believe that Taiwan cannot long function in the UN once a majority of its members cease to recognize it." That is, if the Albanian resolution does not carry, Peking will wait in the expectation—shared by many others—that Taiwan's position at the UN will become untenable.

We find in the new American statement an implicit rejection of Chiang Kai-shek's claim to rule the mainland, but no rejection of the American treaty commitment to defend Taiwan against armed attack and no lack of appreciation for Taiwan's contributions to international stability over the last two decades. Certainly it will be hard for Taiwan to accept its appropriate reduced place in the world but we are confident Mr. Nixon will cushion the blow as best he can.

"Our objective," said Mr. Rogers, "is to contribute, in practical terms, to the building of a framework for a stable peace." Our own first reaction to his statement is that, both in the manner by which the United States is approaching this delicate issue and in the content of its approach, it is doing exactly that.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Kremlin Comes a Cropper

The inner contradiction of Moscow's Mideast policy—its effort to support "anti-imperialist" local governments and, at the same time, the local Communists challenging those governments—has ripened with a vengeance in Sudan. There the Soviet Union had made an important investment in Gen. Numeiri, giving him not only military aid and some economic aid but also advice if not direct support in his campaign to suppress black rebels in the south. But then the Sudanese Communist party, reportedly in cahoots with Soviet operatives in Khartoum, assayed a coup against Gen. Numeiri, and he in suppressing the coup executed a number of party leaders, including a Lenin Prize winner. To keep faith with the local brothers, the Kremlin protested. Understandably, the general took umbrage. Official Soviet-Sudanese relations are unraveling and the future of the Soviet investment is, at best, clouded.

To be sure, for a great power Sudan is not what you'd call a great prize. It's huge but poor and the British, in arbitrarily wrapping its borders around blacks as well as Arabs, built in an abscess which has steadily drained away what potential for development the country may have. Its "loss" by Moscow, if it comes to that, would be small alongside the Soviet "loss" of Indonesia, but the Soviet-Sudanese affair cannot fail to reverberate throughout the Arab world. Already, to Moscow's deep embarrassment, it has brought into bold relief the Communist aspect of Soviet policy which Moscow has sought to keep subdued, as opposed to the anti-American aspect on which the Soviet thrust for influence in the region has been based. One result is to give fresh currency to denunciations of Communism which have emanated from Libya, these days the most determinedly anti-Communist of Arab states. Another result is to complicate Soviet ties with its principal Arab ally, Egypt, which not only saluted Gen. Numeiri's restoration to power but actually joined Libya in providing planes to carry Sudanese soldiers from Suez to Khartoum to help out with the restoration.

To a great power, involved in what it regards as a crucial surge for position across a whole region, no single setback in a place as peripheral as Sudan can be disabling, disagreeable as it may be. One of the hallmarks of great powers is a capacity to lose big hands and stay in the game. The resources, if not the ego, of such states spare them the lessons from local disaster that less well endowed and less ambitious states are compelled to draw. Therefore to expect Moscow to conclude that radical Arab regimes are too unstable and ungrateful to be worth supporting further is to ignore a long record, American as well as Soviet, that goes in the opposite direction.

To expect other Arab states to conclude that Soviet support is too risky ideologically and politically to be worth accepting is equally illusory. For needs and reasons of their own, countries like Egypt and Syria feel competent to ride the Communist tiger. They will hardly alter their views merely because Gen. Numeiri fell off the tiger's back and spent three days in its belly before he got out. But Egyptians and Syrians will ride a bit more warily; you can be sure of that.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

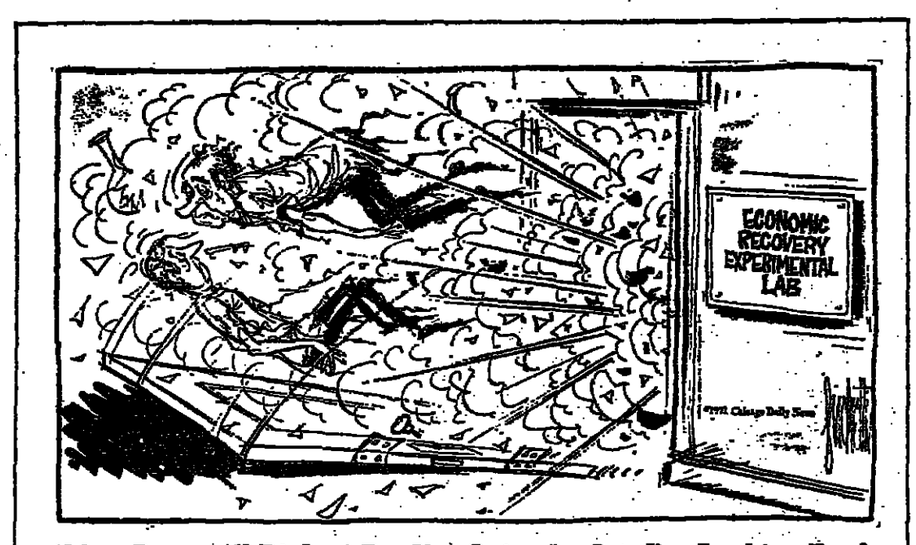
August 5, 1896

PARIS—The summer not only brings warm weather, but serious storms as well. According to a telegram from Limoges, a violent storm swept over that town on Monday afternoon. For two hours rain fell in torrents, transforming the streets of the town into streams. About twenty houses were inundated and in some cases the water rose to a height of two meters. Several children were only saved by removing them from the houses by the windows. The damage is considerable.

Fifty Years Ago

August 5, 1921

NEW YORK—The great tenor Caruso is dead but because of modern technology, his magnificent voice will be heard forever. Mr. C. G. Child, general manager of the Victor Talking Machine Company, declared that the metal discs on which Caruso's voice is recorded are virtually indestructible. He said also that Caruso had been making records for almost 20 years and that there were still some of his latest records that had not yet been released. Sales will go up.



'It's a Boom All Right—But Not Quite the One I'm Looking For.'

An Evening Out in Greece

By M. Steingesser

PARIS—A ghostly figure in a white shirt materialized out of the night beside me. "I am police," it said. "May I have your passport. Please to follow me to police station." Thus a carefree holiday on the Greek island of Kythira ended on its first evening, illustrating one of the ways an innocent American tourist can get into trouble in a dictatorship.

The trouble in this case began one evening recently when I set out with a friend to explore one of the island's three principal villages, which is also called Kythira. On the southern tip of the island, Kythira's cube-like, dazzling white houses and narrow streets resemble those of perhaps the better-known Hydra and Mykonos.

Keeping at first to the main street, which runs downward to the port of Kapsali, we soon passed a side street that almost immediately turned off at a right angle and disappeared from view. At the angle of the street was a house with its door open. Inside we could see a wall of books, with each book marked on the spine with a small green tag. This interested us very much: we had never seen a library in a Greek village before.

We walked up and peeked in. A woman and a few children were just inside the door. We asked the woman if the house was a library, but she turned and went back inside. In a moment she re-emerged with a man who spoke French and some English. He told us the house was the home of exiles imprisoned at Kythira by the Greek government. He then asked if we would like to come in. We said yes.

Sent There in April

"But would it be bad for you?" my friend asked. "We are journalists, and they might not like your talking with us."

"No, no," he replied. "But [bad] for you perhaps."

"No," we protested in turn, being unable to imagine any reason for concern on our behalf.

We spoke for nearly two hours with the exiles, who said they were 16 Communists the Greek government had transferred to Kythira in April from various jails and prison camps. The "Colonels" have maintained such camps since they seized power in 1967. The exiles also told us of other prisoners—loyalists and democrats, as well as Communists—who are still being held in camps because of their political beliefs.

"Why don't you escape?" I asked.

"They watch us closely," one exile replied. "If I go outside, in one, two meters I am followed. They wish us to appear free, but we are prisoners."

I began to grow uneasy. The night was dark and the place remote, and surely we, too, had been observed by the police. Nonetheless, I was still confident. Why should we be afraid? I tried to reassure myself. And I resolved then that we would leave the way we had come—by the front door. But that is just what we didn't do. When we has said good-bye one of the exiles unexpectedly led my friend out to a nearby alley. We were led like blind men along the alley.

It was then that the man in the white shirt appeared.

At the police station a tall, lean young man sat behind a desk with our passports taking notes. He wrote with quick, jerky movements and his hands trembled. Suddenly he said: "Do not worry. We look for two persons, and you resemble these."

"Oh, no," I said. "Let's keep things straight. You've brought us here because we were in that house."

Another policeman entered. The first rose and introduced him as "my chief." He wasted no time in setting to the business of "interrogating" us.

He hammered out a series of questions:

"Why you go to this house? How long you stay there? Do they give you any paper to carry? What is this?" he ended, grabbing an oversized pen from my pocket, as if it were a concealed weapon.

"Wait a minute!" I said. Why don't I simply tell you the whole thing from the beginning."

Our story seemed to reassure them a little, although the chief never stopped interrupting. Now and then he asked my friend a quick question in Greek, which she speaks fairly well. (His English wasn't too good.) Finally, after about two hours of questioning, the chief had his subaltern tell us we were no longer "suspect" and had only to await word from Athens for final clearance.

A Drink With the Chief

"You must have a drink with me," the chief said, and someone brought in glasses and a bottle of whiskey. There was something about his insistence on our drinking with him that really piqued me. So I took advantage of the moment of "friendship" to reverse our roles and asked: "By the way, how many islands are being used now to detain political dissidents?"

"Oh . . . ," he wavered, plainly surprised at the question. Then with a gesture of the head and hand he indicated that there were "maybe" others.

At this my friend leaned close to me. "Better cut it out, he's getting drunk," she whispered.

It was about midnight when they released us. We discovered shortly thereafter that life in Kythira wasn't going to be the same anymore. First, the chief just happened to drop in for dinner at 12:30 in the morning at the tavern across from our hotel, where we were having a nightcap. I went to bed, fell asleep, and was awakened by somebody pounding on the door. It was 3:20. I called out but there was no answer. Then in the quiet outside my door I heard men speaking very softly. Then silence again.

Ten minutes later there was a prolonged howl of pain from the general direction of the police station.

Next morning my friend and I took a taxi to Agia Pelagia, a fishing village some 20 miles north of Kythira. There we telephoned the American consul in Athens, and were advised to let her know when we had safely left Greece. If the consul didn't hear from us by the end of an allotted time, she was to start looking for us.

There was no boat from Agia Pelagia until the next evening. We considered hiring a fishing boat to take us directly to the Peloponnese, but the consul discouraged us from doing this because of the possibility of implicating the fisherman.

So we sailed the next night at 11:15 aboard the Myrtialotissa, a small, 50-year-old steamer. Ironically, the ship's first stop before heading north to the Peloponnese was Kapsali.

When we reached Kapsali it was still early morning and dark. We watched from an upper deck behind the bridge as the ship's crew loaded cargo under bright dock lights. A few passengers went ashore and a few boarded. Before we sailed, a tall man in a dark sport coat, whom we recognized as a policeman from the evening of the interrogation, came up to the bridge. He gave us a casual look, seemed to make reference to us in a hushed exchange with one of the ship's officers, and then returned to shore.

We woke at sunrise as the ship approached our destination, a village on the southern coast of the Peloponnese. We thought that we had left Kythira and our misadventure there behind, even though we hadn't yet left Greece. But we were treated to one more surprise. Climbing the stairs into the bright morning sun on the top deck came a policeman in full uniform, another of the group who had interrogated us.

"Where are you going?"

"Paris."

"When?"

"Now."

"How do you go?"

"Why do you follow us?"

"I do not follow you," he insisted. "I go on vacation."

Well, to us, it didn't make any difference whether he told the truth or not. As long as we were in Greece, we would see dark men watching us.

Later that evening we mailed a postcard aboard the Italian ship Appia to the American consul in Athens. On one side was a picture of a Greek runner handing a torch to a maiden in classical dress. On the other we wrote: "Made it! Many thanks."

Mr. Steingesser is a free-lance journalist who has appeared in many U.S. publications.

The Guns of August

By Kenneth Crawford

WASHINGTON.—Dispute between the legislative and executive branches of government over "executive privilege" is one of Washington's hardiest perennials. It never lacks for the fertilizer of controversy and it never fails to bloom at regular intervals, usually, as now, in the dog days when so many competing concerns are out of season. Every President, from George Washington to Richard M. Nixon, has defended the privilege and almost every Congress has in some way challenged it.

This year's bloom is more than usually colorful, thanks to tensions produced by the war in Vietnam, publication of the Pentagon Papers and the determination of several senators to force a showdown with the Nixon administration on the question of availability of information.

Chairman J. William Fulbright of the Foreign Relations Committee has introduced a bill setting up rules for the exercise of executive privilege and Chairman Sam Ervin of a Judiciary subcommittee is conducting hearings on it. Irvin has paraded an impressive list of witnesses, including former Secretaries of State Dean Acheson and Dean Rusk, former Under Secretary of State George Ball, former assistant Secretary of State William Bundy and former Ambassador Averell Harriman as well as Fulbright. All of these witnesses except Fulbright have either opposed his bill or questioned the advisability of substituting coercion for cooperation in legislative-executive relations.

What is at issue is the asserted right of Congress to demand information from executive officials and the asserted conflicting right of the officials, if they believe disclosure to be against the public interest, to keep their secrets secret. Experience suggests that confidential information entrusted to the 535 members of Congress, or almost any group of them, is no longer confidential—that nothing is more insecure than a congressional cloak-room. The second most usual reason for refusal to disclose is that so many of Congress's requests for information are capricious or captious that the bureaucracy, if forced to comply with all of them, would have little time left for anything else.

Case for Secrecy

Everybody, even Fulbright, agrees that any administration must hold some of its cards close to its vest, especially when military and foreign affairs are involved. However, many members of Congress, in both branches and both parties, contend that executive privilege is outrageously abused. Much of the information habitually withheld must be shared with Congress, they say, if it is to perform its duties intelligently. The Pentagon Papers are now cited as examples of information Congress should have had while the Vietnam buildup was occurring, not after it was over, when they at last became available.

What the Fulbright bill proposes is that congressional demands for information from the executive branch and for appearances of executive officials before House and Senate committees must be honored unless the President invokes executive privilege in writing within 60 days of the time the demands are made. To give the bill teeth, Fulbright means to amend it by specifying that the department or agency of any official defying Congress without an excuse from the President be deprived of its appropriations. Such a sanction, if invoked, would be an unprecedented and almost inconceivable exercise of Congress's power of the purse. It is hard to think of a situation in which the President would not intervene to prevent a denial of funds.

Fulbright's committee is now threatening to block foreign military aid unless the Pentagon produces its five-year projection of foreign-arms planning. The Pentagon is objecting on the ground that its plans are tentative and shouldn't be advertised. The committee's authority in this case rests upon a never-before-used section of the 1961 Foreign Assistance Act.

Sen. Charles Mathias of Maryland, a co-sponsor of the Fulbright bill, observed at the start of the Ervin hearings that Congress has always lacked the "guts to force information out of the executive departments by refusing appropriations. For all the opposition in Congress to the war in Vietnam, both the House and Senate have refused to cut off funds for its prosecution.

Kissinger's Attitude

Fulbright himself, as lead-off witness in support of his bill, made it clear that what particularly annoyed him was the refusal of Henry Kissinger, the President's principal foreign-policy adviser, to appear before the Foreign Relations Committee even in informal executive session. Kissinger is operating a "super-bureau" with a staff of 54 assistants, 54 of them expert and non-clerical, Fulbright said, and therefore should be accountable to Congress. To Fulbright, with Kissinger's role as courtier obviously in mind, executive privilege is a "survival of the royalist principle that the king can do no wrong."

Kissinger seems to have become an obsession with Fulbright and with some of Fulbright's colleagues. Before the president's adviser went to Peking to arrange for a visit to China by Mr. Nixon, Fulbright was one of the leading advocates of improved Sino-American relations. After the arrangements were announced, the senator complained that Congress had not been consulted in advance.

Among the witnesses against the Fulbright bill, Acheson was the most emphatic. He told the committee the measure was being called "The Kissinger Bill," and with reason. No matter how many employees Kissinger has, Acheson said, he is still an adviser to the President and should be immune from questioning by congressional committees. Rusk agreed that the China negotiations are too delicate at this point to be poked at by Congress. Both former secretaries, as well as other witnesses, thought the answer to the problem of executive-legislative conflict lay in improvement of relations between administration officials and congressional leaders rather than in rules and regulations.

The trouble with this is that the White House staff has been clumsy in its handling of Congress and that Fulbright, who, as Foreign Relations chairman, occupies a sensitive position where the cogs of legislative and administrative authority should mesh, is an abrasive character insistant to oil. Traditionally, there has been more or less close collaboration between the Foreign Relations chairmen on one hand and the White House and State Department on the other. But more, Fulbright has been an increasingly waspish critic of the last two administrations and of the present administration.

Even now, with Congress in the hands of the Democrats and the administration run by Republicans, most committee chairmen manage to maintain amicable and cooperative relations with department heads sharing their areas of concern. Chairman John Stennis of the Armed Services Committee, for instance, has few complaints about Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird. Stennis seems to get the information he considers essential to the legislative process in military affairs. So does Sen. Henry Jackson, an influential member of the Stennis committee. While it is true that they are more in sympathy with administration policy than Fulbright is, that is not the whole answer to the difference.

Part of it is personality. To be blunt, the Senate's constitutional authority to advise and consent (or to withhold consent) in matters of foreign policy is a broader mandate than previous Foreign Relations chairmen have claimed. He obviously feels slighted and cheated. Indeed, it is a fair question whether his bill should be called The Kissinger Bill, The Fulbright Bill for the Relief of Bill Fulbright.

Digging In at Suez

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

JERUSALEM.—Israel is digging in its heels against concessions desperately sought by the U.S. for a partial settlement with Egypt to open the Suez Canal and buy another year of talking instead of shooting—an attitude with foreboding consequences for President Nixon, Israel and the Mideast.

This hardening mood is conceivably designed to strengthen Israel's bargaining position. It could persuade Mr. Nixon to relent on the matter of F-4 Phantoms or try to twist the screws harder on Egypt.

But our talks with high officials lead to another conclusion: The fears of taking any risks at all in a partial settlement with Egypt—fears that border on paranoia—are genuine. As long as they persist, a solution that could open the canal can be dismissed as beyond anyone's reach—including the hard-driving assistant secretary of state, Joseph Sisco.

What Israel is demanding is that the U.S. extract from Egypt a settlement formula that carries no perceptible risk to Israel. Washington, in short, is expected to view the Arab-Israeli conflict not from the perspective of U.S. interests, vastly different from Israel's, but through Israel's own eyes.

Consider the intractable "cross-or-not-cross" issue. Israel insists that even a small contingent of Egyptian soldiers allowed on the east bank of the canal would open the way for a systematic Egyptian crossing in force.

Issue of Timing

Further, the presence of a single Egyptian soldier on the east bank would set a precedent directly contrary to Israel's long-held demand: total demilitarization of the east bank after Israeli withdrawal. Yet Egypt's President Sadat could never make so humiliating a deal and still survive at home.

The second stickiest issue is known here as the "timetable"—that is, how soon a partial Israeli withdrawal should be followed by a second-stage pullback. Sadat demands total withdrawal in six months, but he will accept something far less (as long as it commits Israel to a second-stage deadline).

But Israel envisages a long drawn-out process that, as one policymaker told us, could take anywhere from ten to 15 years. Would Sadat wait that long? "That," we were told by the Israelis, "is his problem."

Although these positions may be explicable in the light of Egyptian cheating on missiles last summer, they doom President Nixon's peace plan. More significant is the Israeli mood behind them and its impact on the U.S.-Israeli alliance.

Before Sisco got here, his mission was being belittled privately by Israeli officials: He and Secretary of State William Rogers were either "trying to get back into the diplomatic game" after Henry Kissinger's Peking spectacular or were trying to create an "illusion" of progress in the Middle East.

In the same vein, Israel's role as a "protector of American interests" in Africa and the Middle East is talked about expansively here. Thus, not only is the U.S. obligated to supply a steady stream of Phantoms, it should hand them over free.

Moreover, one high official, asked to define the security guarantees needed for a partial pullback from the canal, gave as his personal (not government) opinion: between 10,000 and 20,000 U.S. troops in Sinai!

Finally, it must be reported that in the highest government quarters, bitter memories of the past are being revived here. The U.S. is quietly reminded that it "betrayed" Israeli interests three times: in 1947, when it withheld ammunition at a critical point in the independence war; in 1956, when it compelled Israel to evacuate the Sinai after the first Sinai seizure, and in 1967, when it failed on its pledge to keep the Strait of Tiran open.

Add to this the thinly veiled threats that if more Phantoms are not forthcoming, the U.S. will get no diplomatic movement at all from Israel, and the stage is set for a dangerous crisis in relations between Israel and the U.S. Running for re-election as a "peace" President, Mr. Nixon would assuredly be damaged by such a crisis. In the long run, however, Israel would be damaged far more.

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'Women's Studies' Courses Expanding at U.S. Colleges

By Jane Sims

"She's the worst thing in this world . . .
Well, look at that stupid girl.
I'm not talkin' about the clothes she wears;
Look at that stupid girl.
I'm not talkin' about the way she combs her hair;
Look at that stupid girl . . .
She's the sickest thing in the world."

—"Stupid Girl"
©1966, Abkco, Inc. Jagger-Richard

WASHINGTON (WP).—The record stopped. No one was laughing in the first women's studies class at predominantly male Massachusetts Institute of Technology last spring.

"You have just heard what is basically called a view of women as objects, not individuals," instructor Lillian Robinson told her "Sexual Order" class studying sexual myths about women. "Now, what does this music mean to you?"

The scene could be repeated in hundreds of classrooms this September. In courses at scores of universities and colleges, pupils are talking about whether women are taught and treated as "sex objects" from childhood.

The women's studies trend has grown from less than a dozen universities three years ago, to hundreds of classes. Scores of full-scale women's studies college programs and research libraries have opened.

But, like the black studies programs before them, these women's studies face the problem of convincing administrators in many schools that these are not biased, and courses appealing to only one segment of the student body.

Female studies organizers point out that one in three students enrolled in the classes are men. They also maintain that women represent a larger minority than blacks, and claim it is a misrepresentation to compare the history of black studies with newly devised women's studies.

Yale University's "Sociological Perspectives of Women" opened last year without administrative problems. In this female studies class, Avon cosmetics and Fuller Brush door-to-door sales people were asked why the opening question is always, "Is the lady of the house home? Yes, today we have a bargain for housewives. . . ."

Kindergarten girls talked with students about what teacher had been telling them in story-books and class discussions. They questioned why there are separate activities for girls and boys.

The 40-student Massachusetts Institute of Technology female studies class has invited the Playboy September playmate—she was scheduled to lecture last spring, caught a cold and never made it—this fall to talk on the sexual myths of women. Meanwhile, the class will examine popular women's magazines, advertising, some songs and paintings for sexual stereotyping and bias.

Bob Dylan, the Doors and the Rolling Stones were targets in popular rock music that supposedly "misrepresented courtship and dehumanized women." Deodorant commercials, before-and-after laundry ads and advertisements such as one asking "Are your children ashamed of you? Improve yourself," were studied by students.

Over half the class were men, and once they saw how women have been treated as sexual objects throughout time, most joined the campus women's movement last year," said Miss Robinson.

Since San Diego (California) State College organized the first women studies center, completely planned by an ad-hoc student committee two years ago, women's studies courses have started at nearly every major university in the country.

Among the hundreds of courses offered are "The Impact of Sex and Influence in Society" at Smith College, "Feminine Personality" at Harvard, "Linguistic Behavior of Male and Female" at the University of California in Irvine, and "Women in America" at Princeton.

It is estimated by Women's Bureau authorities in the Department of Labor that there are nearly 100 additional courses being offered at other institutions.

And, says a Health, Education and Welfare Department-endorsed task force report, more should be established. The report, directed by Prof. Frank Newman of Stanford University, which was released in March, maintains that colleges and universities should consider introducing "courses and programs in female studies as a way to combat the myths and stereotypes of women. The overall curriculum should be reviewed in terms of its relevance to women."

Momentum for women's studies is also increasing in Europe. An International Institute of Women Studies was organized in Washington, D.C., last October and boasts of including 175 scholars from Britain, Sweden, France and India.

The International Institute, which includes 40 U.S. scholars, will "encourage, advance and finance research and thought on women's nature and behavior," says the director, Prof. Barbette Blackington of American University, Washington, D.C. She has taken a year's leave to organize the institute and complete publishing arrangements for "The Position of Women in Social Order."

"Publishing companies are howling for books on women's studies," said Prof. Blackington, who taught three women's courses at American University. "History has failed to examine 51 percent of the population . . . and publishers are finally realizing this."

Most of the classes on women originated at the request of women faculty members in particular departments. But at several colleges, such as Bryn Mawr, administrations were faced with a student sit-in before courses were established. Protesting Bryn Mawr women finally convinced the school to start a historic and sociological survey on the role of women with Kate Millett, author of "Sexual Politics," as the instructor.



Keystone.

SCRUBBING STONES—Vacationing students scrub down the menhirs at Carnac in Brittany as part of a clean-up campaign, initiated by the Progress and Environment Association. Nineteen French resorts are taking part in the drive.

In Office Buildings

4 New Theaters for New York

NEW YORK (NYT).—Some concrete evidence is beginning to emerge from the program developed four years ago by the New York City Planning Commission to revitalize the theater district by persuading builders to construct playhouses in new office buildings on and around Broadway.

Finishing touches are being applied to four legitimate theaters incorporated in office buildings under an enabling zoning amendment in the district. The outlook is optimistic that all of them will be in operation by next spring and some as early as the fall.

The playhouses under construction are the 1,640-seat theater in the 55-story office tower known as One Astor Plaza on the site of the old Astor Hotel; the 1,870-seat Uris Theater and the 600-seat Circle in the Square Theater in the 48-story structure now going up on the old Capitol Theater site at Broadway between 50th and 51st Streets; and the 300-seat American Place Theater in the J. P. Stevens building being constructed by Fisher Brothers at 1185 Avenue of the Americas between 46th and 47th Streets.

The office-theater building plan grew out of Mayor John V. Lindsay's concern in 1967 that the construction boom in midtown might possibly destroy the theater district. The mayor directed Donald H. Elliott, chairman of the planning commission, to come up with a solution. A special theater district in the area bounded by 40th and 57th Streets, the Avenue of the Americas and a point midway between Eighth and Ninth Avenues was created by the Urban Design Group. And, in December of 1968, the Board of Estimate approved an amendment granting special bonuses in permissible floor space in return for the inclusion of a legitimate theater in a building.

Of the two large playhouses, the still unnamed theater at One Astor Plaza is expected to be completed first, in October.

The Uris Theater is expected to be completed in March or April.

The underground Circle in the Square Theater and the American Place Theater are neck and neck in the race for completion this season.

Schiaparelli as Critic of Today's Fashions

By Eugenia Sheppard

PARIS, Aug. 4.—Schiaparelli, one of the great names in the thirties and forties, lives quietly in Paris in a walled house and garden on the Rue de Berri. Though she takes no active part in what she calls the rat race of fashion, she's a critical audience for what's going on.

"I don't see the collections, but I have a feeling there's a terrible sameness," she said the other day in her living room that is piled high with books, papers, paintings and all kinds of collector's items, none of them related to fashion.

"Women are afraid of fashion," went on Schiaparelli, who was wearing a little black crepe dress and, for once, no turban. "You hardly ever see one that looks smart these days. There are no leaders. Sometimes I go to a party and see someone who looks quite well. But it's always a mystery woman. When I ask who she is, nobody has ever heard of her."

The young make a point of looking dirty and messy, she believes. She has two granddaughters, actress Marisa Berenson and her sister, Berinthia, a photographer, but she doesn't really like the way they look. "Sometimes Marisa is all right, but she puts on too much and hangs on too many chains."

Neither of them has inherited her designing talent.

Reactionary

The young are just going through a phase, and they will soon come out of it, Schiaparelli predicts. "The only danger is that they will go too far the other way and get too romantic. Those long, costumey things are already ridiculous for getting in and out of cars."



Elsa Schiaparelli
. . . in 1953

Schiaparelli was always a reactionary against the heavy fog of romance that often blankets fashion. She made her fortune by being caustic and amusing in an era when almost everyone else was all ladylike sweetness and light.

During the thirties, she was the first to put women into pants though not for daytime, of course. "I'm not at all against pants, but I think they have to be superbly made for a woman to look chic in them in the daytime," she says.

Schiaparelli burst full blown into success when she designed a black sweater with a white bow knot knit into it across the chest. She was young, with a daughter to support and no organization behind her, but when Macy's ordered 40, she was in business. They sold thousands. The fad was not too different from the barrage of jacquard sweaters for this coming fall.

Schiaparelli soon opened her boutique on the Place Vendome in Paris. During the thirties, she was the first made-to-order designer to use zippers. The customers were mad for them, but when they got to American customs their new dresses were all seized. There was a law against the use of imported zippers.

During those years Schiaparelli introduced the first tennis shorts to Wimbledon, where they created a mad furore.

It was she who started the business of story prints. Each year there was a different story, Botticelli, the circus and so on.

When she christened her perfume Shocking, instead of one of the dreamy names that were then in style, her friends told her she was crazy. Since then Shocking has become a generic name for a certain shade of bright pink, and has even made the dictionary.

Schiaparelli's accessories were as amusing as her clothes. She designed hats that made fun of hats, like the famous shoe that sat on top of the head. Her buttons were sometimes miniature globes of the world. She always liked sweaters and once designed a skeleton sweater with a pattern of white ribs and a collar bone. Nothing was ever too outrageous for her to show.

Boutique

After the war, and after Dior saved French fashion with a heavy dose of romance, Schiaparelli's wit no longer fitted in with the prevailing fashion. She stopped showing collections in the mid-fifties and her boutique is now open only for selling her perfumes.

"The thirties were the best time for fashion," she says. "It was mostly because in those days we worked with artists like Berard and Cocteau. We were all part of a close group. Now there are no fashion artists, only photographers."

Schiaparelli takes a dim view of today's fashion photography. "If they want to show sports clothes they take a girl to Africa, or Siberia. That's not fashion" She doesn't like the fashion magazines and finds all fashion journalism extremely dull.

There are plenty of other things she dislikes about today. "Women buy too many things. They would do much better if they bought a few good things from a top designer."

She hates the military look, the epaulets and brass buttons of the new clothes. They remind her too much of the occupation of France and the war. As far as designers go, Saint Laurent is her one and only favorite.

A year ago, the Philadelphia Museum dedicated a special room to Schiaparelli. She in turn presented the museum with 70 dresses. They were rounded up from a list of customers that, at one time, included virtually every woman who bought expensive clothes.

Schiap also figures prominently in the anthology of fashion that Cecil Beaton is arranging for the Victoria and Albert Museum in London.

You can't help wondering what she might think of today to make fashions exciting and irresistible again.

"If I were in this business and, thank goodness I'm not, I would certainly try to give the accessories a little pep. As far as clothes go, I would make them a little absurd but elegant, always elegant," Schiaparelli says.

Simple, Old-Fashioned Parma Restaurant

Dining Out in Italy

By Naomi Barry

PARMA, Italy (IHT).—A side effect of any good superhighway is to bypass every town you might otherwise want to visit. This is called progress in travel.

Parma, located a few kilometers by the Autostrada del Sole, consequently has become somewhat overlooked and as a result is still a treasure. Sensible Parmigiani circulate through the narrow streets on beautifully silent bicycles which produce no pollution. This elegant city of 176,267 inhabitants has a name of world renown attached to such lovely products as Parma violets, Parma ham, Parmesan cheese and Stendhal's celebrated novel about the Chartreuse.

It is a charming provincial capital truffled with sight-seeing delights, all within strolling distance. The renowned octagonal baptistery constructed of Veronese rose marble is the most important Romanesque building in northern Italy. A historic pharmacy, dating back to 1298, boasts a rare collection of mortars and ceramic pots in which balms and unguents used to be concocted. The Ducal Park is a superb example of an 18th-century garden.

The Farnese is one of two Renaissance theaters left in Italy. On the walls of the National Gallery in the Pilotta Palace hang works by Leonardo da Vinci, Fra Angelico, Canaletto, Tiepolo, Holbein. The Museum of Antiquities in another wing of the Pilotta has a bronze bust of Hadrian.

Toscanini House

Arturo Toscanini was born in Parma. You can visit the interior of the simple two-story house if you can find the custodian, who keeps the key with him. The more available porter of the nearby Teatro Regio will gladly show you the exquisite gold and white theater, innaugurated in 1829. Bellini composed his opera "Zaire" for the occasion. In his youth, Toscanini was the mentor who kept the orchestra tuned up.

The royal box of the Regio bears the arms of Marie Louise, Napoleon's Empress who became ruling Duchess of Parma and is affectionately referred to around here as *una donna veramente in gamba*, a woman very much on her feet. Many of Marie Louise's jewels, souvenirs, and precious personal effects are on display in the Lombardi Museum.

This much abundance should be digested in retrospect over a pleasant meal and here, too, Parma is graciously hospitable. The Filoma, housed for the past 50 years in an 18th-century palace close by the theatrical cathedral piazza, is one of the most *simpatico* restaurants in all of Italy: dining room lined in yellow damask. Second dining room, pale pistachio with white stucco moldings. Atmosphere and service, quaintly formal, tenderly old-fashioned, deliciously simple.

Colloquialism

A "Filoma" is a colloquialism, denoting a jolly, plump and talented woman cook. It is a word to inspire trust, which turned out not to be misplaced.

The *spaghetti quattro formaggi* was pasta pluperfect. Sergio Ravazzoni, the amiable proprietor, explained everything in detail. The sauce was an amalgam of Bel Paese, Parmesan, Gruyère and mozzarella quickly heated with a generous knob of melted butter.

The *tortelli*, rectangular pillows of pasta, traditionally are stuffed with a sumptuous blend of finely chopped spinach and ricotta cheese and served with melted butter and a dusting of grated Parmesan. Those stuffed with *zucca* (pumpkin), are a specialty of Mantua. Parma adds its own refinements to the pumpkin purée... beaten egg, grated Amaretti biscuit, milk, a pinch of mustard, a touch of nutmeg. It is a curiosity, agreeable but not as pleasing to my palate as the *tortelli* with ricotta or the *spaghetti quattro formaggi*.

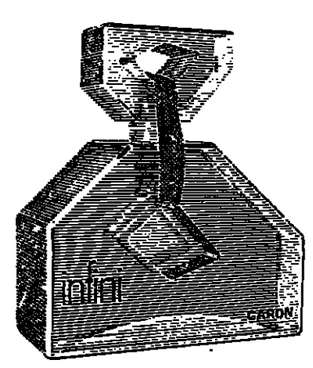
As a light main course, Mr. Ravazzoni suggested *piccata*. Small squares of veal scallops had been beaten almost paper thin. They had been quickly sautéed in butter and oil and then doused with a quantity of lemon juice and chopped parsley. Nothing to it, really. . . but oh, so good. More consistent is the *cartoccio Filoma*, in which a slice of mozzarella and a slice of raw ham are sandwiched between two scallops delicately browned on both sides.

Dessert was a *macedonia di frutta*, a refreshing combination of chopped fresh fruits of the season. The favored house wine is a sparkling Lambrusco. The coffee was excellent. As a *digestivo*, Mr. Ravazzoni offered us a liqueur of hickory nuts, a little like Ferniet Branca without the bitterness. A recipe, he said, of Maria Luigia, that splendid woman *in gamba*.

La Filoma, Via 20 Marzo, 15. Tel: 34-269. Closed on Tuesdays. Average price, $5.

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Traveler's Guide to PARIS

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

1971 High	1971 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
18¼	13	AbacusF .50g	127	16¼	16½	16	16	— ¼
83¾	54	AbbtLb 1.10	199	59⅞	60½	58⅝	60	+ ⅝
63	45¼	ACF Ind 2.40	42	48⅝	48⅝	47⅝	47⅝	— ⅞
17⅞	12⅞	AcmeClev .80	13	12⅞	13¼	12⅞	13¼	+ ⅜
63½	42½	Acme Mkt 2b	34	54½	54½	53	53	—1¾
14¾	12¼	AdmsEx .76g	28	12¾	12¾	12½	12½	— ⅛
17⅜	11⅜	Ad Millis .20	38	12	12½	12	12	
47¾	23⅞	Address .45g	272	34	34⅞	33⅝	33¾	— ⅛
21	8	Admiral	166	14½	15½	14⅛	14¼	+ ¼
63¾	45⅞	AetnaLfe 1.60	192	59¼	60⅝	59¼	59¼	— ⅜
51½	39⅞	AetnaLf pf 2	9	46½	47	46	47	+ ¼
24¼	20½	Alleen Inc	60	22¼	22⅞	22⅛	22¼	
57¾	44⅞	Air Prod .20b	56	51⅛	51⅛	50¼	50¼	— ⅜
26½	15⅞	Air Red .60g	197	19¾	20⅞	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	3½	AJ Industries	73	3¾	3¾	3⅞	3⅛	— ⅛
46¾	34½	Akzona 1a	21	38⅞	38⅞	38½	38⅞	— ⅜
17⅞	15⅛	Ala Gas 1.10	5	16	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅜
27½	17¼	Alaska Inters	79	18⅞	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	— ¼
46	25⅞	AlbertoC .32	44	27¼	27⅞	27⅛	27⅜	+ ½
15¼	11	Albertsns .36	15	11¾	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
24¾	20	Alcan Alum 1	170	20	20¼	19¾	19¾	— ¼
24¼	17½	AlcoStand .30	39	18½	18½	17⅝	18	— ½
21⅜	22⅝	Alexndrs .30r	1	24½	24½	24½	24½	— ¼
17⅝	12½	AllAmLf .24g	42	14⅛	14¼	14	14	— ⅛
18½	11¼	Alleg Cp .10g	82	12½	12⅝	12	12½	+ ⅛
32½	19⅝	AllegLud 1.40	2	20¾	21¼	20¾	21	+ ⅛
45⅜	36	AllegLud pf 3	9	37	37	36⅛	36⅞	— ⅛
25⅞	19½	AllegPw 1.36	50	22	22¼	22	22	
34⅞	22⅝	Allied Ch 1.20	x119	29⅝	29½	29	29⅝	+ ⅛
39⅝	26½	Alld Main .40	22	35⅞	36¼	35⅜	36½	+ ⅛
29⅞	21	AlldMills .75	7	21½	21½	21¼	21¼	+ ¼
27⅞	15⅝	Allied Pd .68	35	15½	15⅞	14⅞	15¼	— ⅜
45⅞	44	AlliedPd pf 3	2	40	40	40	40	—5
37¼	26⅝	AlliedStr 1.40	35	33¾	33⅝	32¼	32¼	—1⅛
60	52	AlliedStr pf 4	z50	56	56	55½	55½	+ ¼
10	6½	Allied Super	67	7	7½	6⅝	6⅝	—
19¾	12½	AllisCh .15g	593	13⅛	13⅝	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
27½	20½	AllrigtAul .60	8	23¼	23½	23	23	— ½
19¾	15	Alpha P Cem	44	16	16	14⅞	14⅞	—1⅛
70	49¾	Alcoa 1.80	119	52¼	52⅞	52⅛	52⅞	
31½	25⅝	AmalSug 1.60	5	26⅝	27	26⅝	26¾	— ⅛
16¼	11½	AMBAC .50	36	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
25⅞	21¼	Amer Es 1.20	7	23⅛	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
71½	43⅛	AmHess .15d	495	62	62⅝	60⅞	60⅞	—1⅛
157⅜	95½	AmeH pf3.50	27	137	137½	134½	134½	—2½
71¾	55½	AAirFiltr .80	55	69	69⅞	68⅝	68⅞	—1⅛
37⅝	21⅞	Am Airl .40p	518	26¾	28	26⅝	27¾	+ ⅝
25	15¼	ABaker .15g	88	15½	15½	14¼	14¾	—1
49⅞	43⅞	A Brnds 2.20	x129	43⅝	43⅞	42⅞	42⅞	— ⅜
48	25	AmBdcst 1.20	89	41	41¼	41	41¼	+ ⅛
45⅞	33⅝	Am Can 2.20	95	34⅞	34⅞	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅜
99½	25	A Can pf1.75	9	25	25	25	25	
10⅞	6⅞	Am Cement	12	7	7	6⅞	6⅞	
30⅞	23¼	A Chain 1.60	6	24	24	23½	23½	— ½
26½	21⅞	ACrySug 1.40	18	21⅛	21½	21	21¼	— ⅛
37⅞	32	A Cyan 1.25	533	32½	33⅛	32⅛	32¼	— ¼
23¼	17½	Am Distill 1	5	17½	17¾	17½	17¾	+ ¼
45¾	25¾	ADistTel .20g	53	44	44¼	42¾	42⅞	—1⅜
10¾	7½	Am DualVest	6	8¼	8⅝	8¼	8¼	
14⅝	11⅝	ADuaVl pf.64	6	11¾	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
32¼	27⅛	AmElPw 1.70	x407	27½	27½	26⅞	26⅞	— ½
14⅞	5½	Am Exp Ind	113	5¼	5½	5¼	5½	
62	24	Am Exp pf	z10	23	23	23	23	—1
22¼	17½	Am Fin 1.10	8	18½	18½	18½	18½	
21½	18¼	AmFin pf1.50	z130	18½	18½	18½	18½	
28	24⅝	AGnBd 1.29g	10	26¼	26¼	26⅛	26¼	
24⅝	16	A Genins .50	59	22½	22¼	21¾	21¾	—1⅛
35	27⅞	A Gnin pf1.80	21	33	33¾	32½	32¾	— ½
14½	8⅞	Am Hoist .40	31	10⅞	11¼	10¾	11¼	+ ½
79⅞	70	A Home 1.70	110	75	75⅝	75	75⅝	— ⅝
118¾	104¾	A Home pf 2	6	112⅞	112⅞	111⅝	112	—5
38⅞	33⅝	Am Hosp .26	547	34	34	33⅝	33¾	— ¼
19⅝	13	AmInvsl .25g	30	13½	13¾	12¾	13¾	
38	23⅝	A Medical .12	141	27¾	30	27¼	29¼	+ ⅞
37⅝	30	A MilClx 1.40	142	30	30½	29⅝	29¾	— ½
9	5⅞	Am Motors	136	6⅛	6⅝	6⅛	6¼	
43⅞	36	ANatGas 2.20	80	37¾	38½	37⅝	37⅞	
66¼	41½	A ResDv .11g	123	49½	51	49⅛	49⅝	+ ½
21⅝	16⅝	Am Seat .72	x6	17⅝	17½	17¼	17⅜	+ ¼
35	24¾	Am Ship .60b	41	24¾	24¾	24	24	—1
28¾	23¼	A Smelt 1.90	111	23⅛	23½	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
53⅞	41¾	AmSoAir .70	150	48	50½	48	50½	+1⅞
		AmSAir fn.70	3	44	45	44	45	
32½	19¾	Am Stand .40	91	22¼	22¼	21¾	21¾	—1
91	71	A Std pf4.75	62	71	71	70½	70½	— ½
27¼	22½	Am Steril .48	90	24	24	23⅝	23¾	— ¼
72¼	8¼	AT&T wt	662	8½	8⅝	8⅞	8½	— ⅛
53⅞	43⅝	Am T&T 2.60	1511	43½	43⅝	43¼	43⅜	— ⅛
57⅝	54¼	Am T&T pf 4	1135	54½	54½	54	54⅛	— ⅛
17	13	AWatWk .60	17	14⅞	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
18	15¼	AWW 5pf1.25	z50	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
23	15⅝	Amerqn .60	3	15½	15⅞	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
18½	14¼	Ametek .60a	25	15⅛	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ½
41⅝	27⅞	AMF Inc .90	351	38⅛	38⅝	37⅞	37⅞	— ¼
39⅝	31⅞	Amfac .60	27	31¾	32⅛	31¾	32	+ ⅜
73¼	54	AMP Inc .64	127	63⅛	63⅝	63	63⅛	+ ⅝
10¾	7½	AmpPgh .27g	10	7⅝	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
25⅝	15½	Ampex Corp	286	15⅝	15⅞	14⅞	15⅛	— ½
45	34⅞	Amstar 1.70	24	36⅞	37⅞	36¾	37	
10¼	9	Amstar pf.68	6	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9½	
38⅝	29½	Amsted 1.60	10	34	34	33⅜	33⅜	— ⅝
9⅞	6	Amtel .20	38	6⅝	6⅝	6⅛	6¼	
23¾	17¼	Anaconda 1	153	17¼	18⅛	17⅛	17⅜	— ¼
40	33	Anch Hock 1	14	34½	34½	34	34¼	— ⅜
23	16¼	Ancorp .48b	2	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
47¾	36½	And Clay 1.20	14	43½	43⅝	43¼	43⅝	— ½
18½	12¼	ApacheCp .25	48	13	14	13	13½	+ ⅜
36⅝	21⅛	ApcoO 1.29f	32	22½	22¼	21⅞	21¾	— ⅝
14⅞	9¾	Apeco Co .16	90	10	10½	9⅞	10	
25⅝	19½	APL Corp	19	20	20	19⅞	19¾	— ⅛
18⅝	10½	Applied Mag	82	11	12⅛	11	11⅝	
142½	117	ARA Svc 1.06	37	131	131¾	131	133⅝	+2¾
26¼	14½	Arcata .07g	11	15⅝	15⅝	15¼	15¼	
39⅞	32½	ArcataN pf 2	1	32½	32½	32½	32½	
48¾	33	Arch Dan 1	44	39½	40	38⅞	39⅞	+ ⅛
25	19⅝	Ariz PSv 1.08	46	21⅞	21⅞	21¼	21⅜	— ⅛
13	5⅝	Arlans D Str	213	5⅞	6	5⅝	5⅞	
18⅛	9½	Arlen RltyDv	65	11⅛	11¼	10⅞	10⅞	— ½
23⅝	16	Armco St 1	182	16½	16⅝	16½	16½	— ⅜
30	26½	Armc pf 2.10	6	27	27	26⅞	27	
69½	54	Armr pf4.75	z70	62	62	62	62	
39¾	31½	Armst Ck .80	x108	33⅝	34¾	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅛
40	33¼	Arm Ru 1.60	7	35	35⅞	35	35⅞	+ ⅜
24¼	17⅛	Aro Corp .90	2	20¾	20¾	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅜
36½	25	Arvin Ind 1	64	34⅝	34⅝	34	34⅛	— ⅞
30½	22¼	Ashld Oil 1.20	170	22⅝	22⅝	22¼	22½	— ⅛
10⅝	6⅞	Assd Brew	22	7⅞	8	7¾	7¾	— ¼
57½	40	Assd DG 1.20	114	50½	50½	49⅝	49⅝	—1⅛
35	30⅛	Asd Sp 1.20b	2	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅛
14⅞	9¼	Assd Transp	12	10¼	10⅜	10	10	— ¼
21¾	13⅝	Athlone .20g	18	15⅝	16	15½	15½	— ⅛
25½	20¼	AtlCyEl 1.36	20	22⅝	22⅝	22	22¼	
78¾	61⅛	Atl Richfld 2	299	63¾	64	62⅝	62⅞	—1⅛
61	51	AtlRch pf3.75	z40	51½	51⅝	51½	51½	— ⅛
130¼	105¼	Atl Rich pf 3	10	107	107¼	107	107¼	— ¾
58¾	48	AtlRch pf2.80	49	48	49	48	48	— ⅛
3½	2⅝	Atlas Corp	192	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
14¼	8⅜	ATO Inc .08a	58	9	9½	9	9⅛	— ⅛
65¾	43⅝	Autom Data	355	55⅞	56¼	54½	54½	—1½
10⅝	4⅝	Automtn Ind	89	7⅜	8⅛	7⅜	7⅝	
18	12⅛	Avco Corp	216	13½	13⅝	12¾	12¾	— ⅝
5½	3⅛	Avco Cp wt	43	4⅛	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
45	37¼	Avco pf3.20	17	39⅞	40	39½	39½	— ½
35⅞	30½	Avery Pd .24	48	34⅛	36¼	34⅝	34¾	+ ⅝
15⅝	8¼	Avnet In .07g	275	11	11⅛	10¾	10⅞	— ¼
33½	19½	Avnet pf 1	1	23½	23½	23½	23½	—2
112	82⅞	Avon Pd 1.30	244	95¾	97⅜	95¼	95½	— ¾
24	14¼	AztecOil 1.20f	93	20¾	21⅛	20⅝	20¾	— ⅝
B								
42¾	22	BabckW .50	241	34¾	36⅛	33⅝	34½	
43⅝	25⅝	BakrOilT .70	117	39⅛	39⅛	36½	37	—2⅝
34⅝	28	Balt GE 1.82	116	30½	30½	29⅞	30	— ¼
72½	59⅝	Balt pf B4.50	z150	60¼	60½	60¼	60¼	
15	7½	Bangor Punt	52	9¾	10⅛	9⅞	9¾	
18⅝	14⅝	Bang pf1.25	1	16½	16½	16½	16½	
39	25⅝	Bk ofCal 1.34	11	27½	27¼	27¼	27¼	— ½
52	38¼	Bank of NY 2	81	38¾	38⅞	38½	38½	— ¼
72¾	49½	Bank Tr 2.84	41	50¾	51⅝	50¾	51⅝	+1¼
55½	42¾	BarberOil 1f	58	51⅝	51⅝	50¼	51	— ¾
59⅞	44	Bard CR .25a	26	57⅞	57½	57⅛	57⅝	— ⅛
14¼	10½	Basic Inc .80	1	11	11	11	11	+ ¼
19⅞	10½	Bates Mfg	16	10½	1	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
24½	15⅝	Bates Mf pf 1	3	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ½
35½	27¾	Bathind .20	156	31½	32¼	31⅝	32	+ ⅜
147	46⅞	BauschLb .80	576	125	128¼	123	125⅞	+1⅛
35½	25½	Baxt Lab .11	189	31¾	32½	31¼	31¼	— ⅜
12¼	9⅞	Bayk Cig .50	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
52⅞	40¼	Bearings 1	3	48½	48½	48½	48½	
44	34⅝	BeatFds 1.16	89	39¾	40	39¾	39¾	— ⅜
109½	92	Beat Fds pf 4	1	109	109	109	109	
46½	26⅝	Beckman .51	27	33	33¾	33½	33½	+ ½
47	31¼	Bect Dick .30	77	31⅝	32½	31⅝	32	+ ⅛
21⅝	12	BeechAir .60	119	13½	14¼	13½	14⅛	+ ⅝
24¾	16⅛	BelcoPet .50b	65	16⅝	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	— ¼
29¼	23½	Belden 1.60	33	24⅛	24¾	23½	24	—1
33¼	16¼	BeldngH .60b	10	29⅝	29½	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅞
53	32⅞	Bell How .60	259	44	44⅛	43	43⅝	—1⅜
15¼	9⅛	Bell Intrcon	31	12⅛	12¼	11¾	11⅞	— ¼
22¾	15¾	Bemis Co .40	2	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	
43	25½	Bendix 1.60	165	38½	38¾	37	37	—1½
66½	48½	Bendix pf 3	6	60	60⅛	58	58	—2
64⅞	51¼	BenefiCp 1.60	358	55½	55⅞	53	53	—2½
192	155	Benefl pf5.50	10	166½	166½	166½	166½	—5½
99½	80½	Benefl pf4.30	4	88	88	87½	88	— ¾
35⅜	31	Benfl 5pf 2.50	z90	31¼	31½	31½	31½	— ½
10	5⅝	Benguet	128	5⅞	6⅛	5⅝	6	
		Benguet fn	18	5⅛	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	
13¾	7¾	Berkey Pho	111	9¾	10⅝	9¾	10⅛	+ ⅜
24½	20¼	Beth Stl 1.20	x474	22⅛	22¼	21⅝	21⅝	— ¼
39⅞	36¼	Big Three .52	39	36¾	37¼	36¾	36¾	— ¼
79	56	BlackDeckr 1	110	73⅛	74⅝	72½	72½	—1¼
24¾	16	BlairJohn .48	8	20	20	19¾	19¾	— ¼
28¼	19⅞	Bliss Laug 1	11	20½	20⅞	20½	20⅞	+ ⅜
35½	25	Block HR .24	291	26¾	26⅞	25¾	25¾	
78½	53¾	Blue Bell 1.20	88	60½	62¼	60	60½	+ ¼
21½	13	Bobbie Brks	130	13	13⅛	11¾	11¾	—1⅜
25¼	14⅝	Boeing Co .40	211	15¾	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	— ¼
49⅞	24	BoisCas .25b	449	24½	24½	22⅝	22¾	—1⅝
16½	8	Bond Ind	47	12	12⅜	12	12	
28¼	19½	BookMth 1.28	6	24⅞	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅝
30⅝	24⅞	Borden 1.20	869	27¼	27⅝	26	26⅝	— ⅞
32¼	23¼	BorgWar 1.25	127	24	24⅞	24	24⅞	+ ⅞
13⅞	8	Borman .10p	38	8	8¼	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
49⅞	35½	BosEdis 2.36	15	37⅛	37⅜	37⅛	37⅜	+ ½
115¾	105	Bos Ed pf8.88	z450	109	109½	109	109½	+ ½
17¾	9⅞	Bourns Inc	31	12	12¼	12	12¼	+ ¼
14¼	8⅛	Branif Airw	1323	9¼	9¾	9⅛	9½	
36½	30¼	BriggSt 1.40	25	31	31¼	30⅞	31	
78⅝	60	Brist My 1.20	293	61⅝	61⅞	60⅞	60⅞	— ⅞
50	41¼	BristMy pf 2	26	45¼	45¾	45¼	45⅝	— ⅛
15¼	10⅛	BritPet .30g	143	14½	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
		BrPet fn.30g	7	14½	14½	14⅝	14⅝	
48¾	34⅝	Bdwy Hale 1	117	40	40	38¾	38¾	—1⅞
58½	43½	BdwyHal pf 2	11	48⅛	48⅛	47½	47½	—1
39⅛	30⅛	BrkwyGls .70	18	31⅛	31⅛	30¾	30⅞	
27⅝	23⅝	BklynUG 1.72	12	24⅝	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅜
11⅞	4⅞	Brown Co	18	7	7¼	7	7	
13¾	10	BwnShrp .20	16	10¼	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
42	33⅝	BwnShoe 1.50	7	39	39	38¾	38⅝	— ¼
36	18⅝	Brunswk .12	436	29⅜	30⅝	29⅝	30	+ ⅛
32⅛	24⅝	Bucy Er 1.20	14	25¾	26	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
15	10½	Budd Co	62	10¾	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	
7⅝	6⅝	BudgF pf .60	7	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
10½	6	Budget Ind	11	7⅝	7½	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
43¼	34½	BuffForg 1.20	5	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	— ¼
27⅞	20½	BulovaW .60	13	21⅛	21½	21	21¼	+ ¼
17¼	9¾	Bunkr Ramo	222	9⅝	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛	
51½	32⅛	BunkR pf.50	18	32½	32⅞	32⅛	32¼	+ ⅛
49¾	36¼	Burl Ind 1.40	138	38¼	39⅝	38¼	38¼	+ ¼
49	33½	Burl No 1.12g	101	45¾	45⅞	45¼	45½	— ⅛
8¼	6⅝	BurlNor pf.55	22	8	8	7⅞	7⅞	
26½	18¼	Burndy .70	69	22	22	22¼	20⅞	—1⅜
139½	104½	Burrghs .40	332	117	120	116¼	117¼	+ ⅞
15¼	10⅝	Bush Univ	14	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
C								
50⅜	40¾	Cabt Cp .70	60	41	42	40¾	41⅞	+1⅛
13⅞	7½	Cadence Ind	22	7½	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	7¼	Cal Financ	31	7¼	7½	7¼	7¼	
16½	10	Callahn Mng	54	12⅝	12⅞	12⅛	12⅛	— ½
35	26	CampRLk .45	101	30⅞	33	30¾	33	+2¼
36	27⅞	Camp Sp 1.10	92	34¼	34⅞	34⅛	34⅞	+ ⅝
78½	63⅛	CdnPac 3.25g	3	63½	63½	63	63	—1
19½	14¾	CanalR 1.10	6	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ½
48¾	29	Cap C Bdctg	164	42	42	40¾	42	— ½
79¾	48¾	Carrun 1.50	71	56⅛	57¼	56⅝	56½	
19⅞	14¼	Carlisle .60	17	13⅞	14	13⅞	14	— ¼
83	60⅝	CaroC&Oh 5	z10	74½	74½	74½	74½	
29⅞	22¼	Caro PLt 1.46	200	23½	23⅞	23½	23½	— ⅛
24⅞	17½	Carp Tec 1.20	69	17½	17⅝	17	17⅝	+ ⅛
40⅞	32½	CarrierCp .60	80	32¾	33⅞	32⅞	33	
17⅞	15¾	Carr Gen	4	16¼	16¼	16⅛	16½	— ⅛
19¼	14¾	CartWal .40a	104	15⅝	16½	15¾	16⅛	+ ⅜
27	16¾	CastleCke .60	57	17	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
54¾	42⅛	CaterTr 1.40	232	49	49⅞	47	47	—2⅛
7½	4⅛	CCI Corp	23	5½	5½	5⅛	5¼	— ¼
31	18	Ceco Corp .90	27	25⅝	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	— ⅛
78⅝	62⅛	CelaneseCp 2	22	71¼	71⅜	71	71	— ½
65¾	57½	Celan pfA4.50	1	58¼	58¼	58⅛	58¼	
51½	36½	Cenco Ins .33	127	39	41⅞	39	40¾	+1⅞
27	20¾	Cen Hud 1.48	6	21⅞	21⅞	21½	21⅝	— ⅛
29½	22½	CenIllLt 1.56	9	26	26⅝	26	26⅝	+ ⅝
22⅝	18¼	CentIPS 1.20	26	18⅝	18¾	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
26⅞	21⅛	CentLaEl 1	49	23⅞	24⅛	23¾	24	
21¼	18	CenMPw 1.20	13	18½	18½	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅜
51⅞	43⅝	CentSWst 2	78	45¼	45⅝	45¼	45¼	— ⅜
27¼	22½	Cent Soya 1	26	23	23	22¾	23	
2⅞	17	CenTelUl .90	34	17¾	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
19⅞	14¼	Cerro Cp .80	33	14⅝	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
34½	23⅜	Certi-eed .80	45	28⅝	29¼	28½	28½	— ⅛
34	23⅝	Cert-ted pf.90	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	— ½
28⅞	17¼	Cessnair .60	59	22¼	23	22¼	22½	+ ⅛
25⅛	17⅝	CFI Stl .80a	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
9	4⅞	Chadrn Inc	69	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
7½	5¼	Chadbn pf .46	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
39½	29½	ChampS 1.20	57	36¼	36½	35	35	—1¼
44⅞	33⅝	Charter NY 2	16	33⅝	33⅝	33⅜	33½	+ ⅛
61¾	48¼	ChaseManh 2	226	48¾	49⅝	48½	48⅞	+ ½
54¾	32⅛	ChsMT 1.73g	103	49½	50¼	49½	49¾	
29	23⅝	Checker Mot	25	20⅝	20¾	20½	20½	— ¼
15¼	7⅝	Chelsea .24	48	11	11	10	10⅛	— ⅞
30⅞	18½	Chemetron 1	127	18½	18¾	16	15¼	—2½
70⅝	52	ChemNY 2.88	112	52⅝	53¼	52⅝	53⅛	+1⅛
39¼	29½	ChesVa 1.60	2	32½	32½	32½	32½	— ½
67⅝	53	Ches Ohio 4	144	57⅝	58¼	57	57	— ¾
58½	44½	Chesbgh 1.04	193	54	54	52	52	—1¾
13¼	7⅞	Chi East Ill	4	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
19⅞	10¼	ChiMil SPP	23	12⅝	12⅞	12⅝	12½	+ ⅜
36	12½	Chi Mil SP pf	1	26¼	26¾	26¾	26¾	
45¼	35¼	ChiPneuT 2	14	35⅞	36	35⅝	35⅞	+ ⅛
26	15¾	ChRIP cf UP	5	21½	21⅝	21½	21½	
25½	15¾	Ch RI cf NW	5	21	21	21	21	+ ¼
13⅞	8	ChocFull .10d	85	10¾	11⅜	10¾	10¾	+ ⅛
9⅞	6⅛	Chris Craft	23	6⅛	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
12	6	ChrisCft prpf	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ¼
24¾	18	Chromall .60	93	19⅝	19⅞	19⅛	19¼	+ ⅛
102	79½	Chroml pf 5	1	88½	88½	88½	88½	
33⅝	24½	Chryslr .60	626	25¾	26⅛	25⅛	25⅝	+ ⅛
14¾	11⅜	Chrysler wt	80	11¾	12⅝	11¾	12	+ ⅛
24⅛	19¼	Cl Mtg .99g	59	21⅞	21⅞	21¼	21¼	— ⅜
25½	20⅞	CinnBell 1.30	4	22⅛	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	+ ⅝
29½	23¾	Cinn GE 1.56	32	24¾	25	24¾	25	
122¼	114½	CinG pf9.30	z1000	116	116	116	116	
64	56½	CinGE pf 4	z40	56½	56½	56	56	—1½
48½	37⅝	CinMilac 1.40	2	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	+ ⅛
47¼	40⅝	CIT Finl 2	76	41	41⅜	41	41¼	+ ¼
117	101½	CIT pf5.50C	1	101½	101½	101½	101½	
49⅝	41½	CitiesSvc 2.20	146	42½	43⅞	42½	42⅞	+ ⅜
25⅝	17⅞	City Inv .50	704	18¾	19⅛	18¼	18⅝	— ⅜
43⅝	31	CityInv pf B2	60	34	34¾	34	34	— ½
52	37⅝	CityIn pf1.31	2	37¼	38¼	38¼	35⅝	—3½
48½	36	Clark Eq 1.40	61	40	41	40	41	+1
24⅝	15	Clark Oil .40	212	16⅝	16½	16½	16⅝	— ⅛
79½	57	Clev Clif 1.80	26	69	69	68¼	68¼	— ¾
42¼	33⅝	ClevElll 2.24	54	34⅛	34⅛	33¾	33⅞	— ⅛
18	10¼	Clev Pitts	z90	13⅛	13½	13	13½	+ ½
49⅞	33⅝	Clorox .75g	101	44	45¾	43⅝	45¼	+1
27⅛	19⅝	CluettPea .90	11	19⅝	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
30¼	14⅝	CluettP pf 1	3	15	15	15	15	— ¼
24⅞	17½	CNA Finl .50	302	23⅛	23⅛	22¾	22⅝	— ½
32⅞	24	CNA pf A1.10	91	29½	29⅞	29½	29½	— ⅜
55¾	45½	Coast St Gas	89	48½	49⅝	48¼	48¼	+ ¼
62¾	50	CstSGs pf1.19	4	55	55	55	55	—1¼
105	81½	CocaCol 1.58	114	99¾	99⅝	99¼	99⅝	+ ⅜
45¼	25¾	Coca Btlg .66	138	39	39½	38⅛	39	
25	20½	Coldwl Bnkr	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	
34	21¼	Colecoin .08b	16	31¼	31½	31¼	31½	+ ½
50⅞	43⅛	Colg Pal 1.40	38	46⅝	46⅝	46⅛	46⅞	
61	50	Colg P pf3.50	z30	52½	52½	52½	52½	
26¼	23	CollinsAik .56	x62	23¼	23⅞	23	23⅛	— ¼
20⅞	11¾	Collins Rad	32	13⅝	13¾	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅜
40½	33¼	ColonS 1.40a	6	34	34⅝	34	34⅝	— ⅛
38⅝	30¼	Colointst 1.60	73	32¼	32½	32¼	32¼	+ ¼
49½	43	Colo Sou pf 4	z20	47	47	47	47	
25⅛	16⅝	Colt Ind 1	69	16⅞	17⅛	16¾	17	
55⅜	45¼	Colt In pf4.25	4	51	51	51	51	— ⅛
24⅝	19¼	Colt In pf1.60	1	20¼	20⅝	20¼	20¼	— ¼
49⅝	38½	CBS 1.40b	188	42⅞	44	42¾	43¼	+ ⅞
32¾	20½	CBS pf 1	4	28⅝	29	28⅝	28⅞	— ¾
40⅝	33⅝	Colu Gas 1.76	207	35⅝	35½	35⅛	35½	— ⅛
17⅞	10½	ColuPict .42f	38	10⅝	10⅝	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
32½	25½	ColSoOh 1.80	21	25⅝	26	25⅝	25¾	
70½	49	CmbEn 1.40	281	59½	60⅞	59¼	59½	
63½	45¼	CmbE pf1.70	4	56	56	56	56	—1
49⅞	17	ComlSolv .40	78	21⅛	22⅛	20⅝	20⅞	— ⅛
26¼	15	ComlSol pf.90	7	15½	16	15½	15¾	+ ¼
43⅞	34½	ComwE 2.20b	97	36	36¼	35⅞	36⅛	+ ⅛
16¾	13¼	ComwEd wt	150	13⅛	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	— ¼
122⅝	113⅝	ComE pf9.44	1	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	— ¼
24¼	23½	ComE pf1.90	40	24	24	24	24	
27½	22	ComE pf1.42	114	24½	24½	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
15½	14½	Comw Oil .60	67	14¼	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
33½	25	ComO pf1.72	25	26	26¼	25⅞	25⅞	+ ¼
17⅛	8½	Comput Sci	540	9	9⅝	8⅞	9	
45¾	25½	Comptg Soft	91	28½	29¼	28½	28½	+ ½
84½	49⅛	Comsat .50	271	59⅝	60	58⅞	58⅞	+ ⅝
26⅝	18⅞	Cone Mills 1	19	19½	19½	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
33½	23	ConnMt 1.31g	65	30⅞	30½	29¾	29¾	— ⅛
29	15⅛	Conrac .60	70	21	21	20¼	21	— ¼
29	24⅛	Con Edis 1.80	168	25⅛	25½	25	25	— ¼
91¼	82	Con Edis pf 6	4	83¼	83¾	83¼	83¼	+ ⅛
72½	63¼	Con Edis pf 5	7	64	64⅞	64	64⅞	+ ⅞
68	58	ConE pfC4.65	z30	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	
49¾	39⅝	Con Fds 1.20	131	46	46⅝	46	46⅞	— ¼
118	100	Con Fd pf4.50	1	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼	— ¾
44	30⅛	Con Freght 1	181	41	41⅛	40½	41	— ⅛
8⅝	5⅞	Con Leasing	68	6	6¼	6	6	
33	27¾	ConNatG 1.88	52	28	28⅛	27⅝	27⅝	— ½
37⅝	29⅝	Cons Power 2	57	30⅛	30½	30⅛	30⅜	+ ⅛
73	57½	ConPw pf4.50	2430	60	63	59¾	59¾	— ½
63	58	ConPw pf4.16	z10	58½	58½	58½	58½	+ ½
19½	12½	Cont Air Lin	285	12⅝	13⅛	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅛
45¼	35	Cont Can 1.60	46	35⅛	35¼	34⅞	34⅞	— ¼
66¼	59	Ct Can pf4.25	z10	59	59	59	59	
11¼	7	Cont Cop .15g	11	7½	7½	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
49¾	36¼	Contl Corp 2b	166	43½	43⅝	42⅞	42⅞	— ⅝
53	41½	Ct Cp pfA2.50	29	48	48	47	47	—1½
51½	42	Ct Cp pfB2.50	3	48	48	47½	47½	— ½
37½	21¾	ContllR 1.77g	25	33⅝	33⅝	33⅛	33⅛	
24½	16⅝	ConMigl .86g	128	19⅞	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	— ½
39¾	28⅞	Cont Oil 1.50	241	32¾	33⅛	32¼	32⅜	— ⅛
56	41¼	Cont Oil pf 2	12	46½	46½	45¾	46⅛	— ⅜
12⅞	11⅝	Cont Stl .40	21	12⅛	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
27⅝	20½	Cont Tel .80	293	22¾	22⅞	22½	22⅝	+ ⅛
85	47	Control Data	1106	49½	51⅛	49⅝	49⅝	— ½
61	52	CnDat pf4.50	z70	53½	53½	53½	53½	+1½
39½	32½	Conwood 1.90	3	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	+ ⅜
36¼	25	Cook Unit .50	204	26½	26½	25½	25⅝	—1¼
37½	29½	Cooperln 1.40	21	32	32	31¾	31¾	— ½
25⅛	19	Cooper Labs	17	19	19¼	18¾	18¾	— ½
19½	12⅝	Cooper TR	35	16	16½	15¼	15¼	—1½
69	53	Copeland 1.20	31	57½	57¾	57	57¼	+ ¼
42¾	27⅝	CoppRge .50b	66	30⅞	31	30¼	30⅛	— ⅛
17⅝	12½	Copwld Stl 1	16	15⅛	15¼	15	15	— ⅛
277	174½	CorGlW 2.50a	214	222	226½	220	224	—1
12⅞	8	Cowles Com	35	10	10	9½	9½	— ½
31	17¾	Cox Bdcst .30	51	28	28⅛	27⅞	27⅞	— ¼
39¾	32⅛	CPC Intl 1.70	124	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	
47¾	33¾	Crane 1.60b	30	44	44¼	43⅞	43¾	— ⅛
24	18	CredFin .72	41	18⅛	19⅛	17½	18¼	— ⅛
41½	34	CrockNtl 1.60	36	35	35	34½	34½	— ⅜
31	20⅛	CrompK .80	31	16½	16¾	16	16¼	— ⅛
27¼	21¾	CrouseHind 1	6	22¼	22¼	22½	22½	— ⅛
16¾	9⅞	CrowColl .65f	135	10	10⅛	9⅞	10	
29	21	Crow pf1.20	1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅜
23⅝	17⅞	Crown Cork	106	19	19	18½	18⅝	— ⅜
38	30⅛	CrwnZell 1.20	112	31⅛	31⅛	30¾	30¾	— ⅜
66	58	CrnZ pf4.20	y20	59	59	59	59	+1½
31⅞	18⅛	CTS Corp .40	23	27⅞	27½	27½	27½	
20⅞	14¾	Culligan .28	3	15¼	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅜
50½	35½	CummEn .68	13	45¼	46	45¼	45½	— ½
13¾	7	Cunn Drug	1	8	8	8	8	
15⅞	10⅝	CurtissWrt	125	11½	12	11½	11⅞	+ ⅜
29⅞	16½	CurtissWr A	3	17	17	17	17	— ⅞
39½	28	CutlerH 1.20	18	34½	34⅞	34½	34½	— ⅛
27⅞	22	Cyclops .50g	10	24⅛	24⅛	23½	23½	— ⅜
42¾	31¾	Cyprus Min 1	90	38¼	39	38¼	38⅞	+ ⅞
D								
51½	32¾	Damon Corp	21	45½	45½	45	45½	— ¼
13½	7¾	Dan River	117	8	8	7⅝	7¾	— ⅛
37⅜	26⅝	Dana Cp 1.25	21	30⅛	30⅞	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
44⅝	35½	Dart Ind .30b	123	38⅞	39¼	38½	38½	— ⅛
50	41	Dart Ind pf 2	7	45½	45½	45¼	45¼	— ⅛
19½	11⅝	Data Process	90	12⅝	12¾	12⅜	12½	
21¾	16½	DaycoCp 1.14	49	17⅝	17⅝	17	17	— ½
27⅞	18⅝	Daylin .24	29	20¼	20¼	19½	19⅝	— ⅞
40¼	26¼	DaylnHud .50	54	37½	37½	36¾	36¾	— ¾
27⅞	23⅝	DaylnPL 1.66	57	23¾	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
56	50	DPL pfA 3.75	z20	50¼	50¼	50¼	50¼	+ ¾
105	96½	DPL pfD 7.48	z590	95⅝	95	94¼	94¼	—1¾
47⅞	39⅞	Deere Co 2	37	43¼	43¾	42⅞	42⅞	+ ¼
22½	16½	DelmarP 1.12	69	17	17¼	17	17¼	+ ¼
29¾	24½	Del Mnte 1.10	29	24⅝	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅛
53	33½	Delta Air .50	616	37½	37½	36¼	36½	—1
7⅞	4⅞	Deltec Intl	257	6¾	7	6¾	7	— ½
36½	22	Denn Mfg .60	x249	31⅞	32	30	30⅝	—1⅜
12½	7	DennyRst .04	17	7⅛	7½	7	7	— ⅛
54½	24¾	Dentsplyint 1	107	30⅛	31⅞	30⅛	30¾	+ ⅛
65¾	45½	Dereco pf B	2	59¾	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞	— ½
33¼	24	DeSotoInc .40	70	29½	29¾	29	29	— ⅛
23⅝	19½	DetEdis 1.40	102	20	20⅛	19¾	19⅞	— ⅛
120	112	Det Ed p..32	z60	114	114	114	114	
100¼	95½	Det Ed pf7.68	z520	99	98	97	97	—1
90	73⅝	Det Ed pf1.53	47	78	78	76	76½	— ⅞
22	16⅝	Dexter .24	31	17	17⅜	17	17⅜	+ ¼
18	13	DialFinan .53	10	16	16	15½	15½	— ⅛
47	36⅞	DiamIntl 1.60	127	39½	39⅛	37⅞	39	+1½
25½	18¾	Diam Sham 1	57	18¼	18⅞	18¼	18½	— ⅛
36½	29⅝	Dia Sh pfC 2	1	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅜
19¾	15½	DiaS pf D1.20	14	16¼	16¼	16	16¼	
12¾	7⅝	Dictaphone	24	7⅞	8	7⅞	7⅞	
50½	45	Diebold .40	71	49¾	49¾	49	49¾	+ ¼
17⅝	12¾	DiGiorg .60	314	15¼	15⅝	15¼	15⅜	+ ⅛
85⅞	52⅞	Digital Equip	175	67⅞	69⅞	67⅞	68	+1¼
17½	11¾	Dillinghm .40	43	13½	13⅝	13½	13½	+ ¼
25	19⅞	Dillon Co .64	6	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼	— ¼
128⅞	77	Disney .20	318	98⅛	101½	98⅝	99⅞	+ ⅜
55¾	49	DistSeas 1.30	3	54⅝	54⅜	54¼	54¼	— ¼
14½	8¼	Diversind .36	19	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8	— ⅜
31½	22¼	DivMge 1.56g	55	27	27	26½	25½	— ⅞
33⅞	22⅛	DrPepper .40	58	30	31¼	30	30¼	+ ½
72¾	56½	DomeMns .80	65	71	72⅝	70⅝	72⅛	+2⅜
10½	8½	DomFnd .41g	24	8⅞	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
86½	18⅝	Donnelley .44	115	24	24⅜	23⅝	24	— ⅞
30½	20¾	Doric Co .32	11	21¼	21½	21¼	21¼	— ¼
14¼	8¼	Dorr Oliver	16	12¼	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	— ⅛
23⅛	16⅝	Dorsey .10	52	18	18	17½	17⅝	— ⅞
52⅞	39¼	Dover Cp .75	29	49⅝	49⅝	48	48	—1½
103½	72½	DowChm 2.70	100	95	95½	94⅝	95⅛	
68⅞	63¾	DowChem wt	22	63⅛	63½	62⅝	63½	— ⅜
40	35	DravoCp 1.40	5	36	36⅛	35¾	35¾	
37½	27⅞	DressInd 1.40	35	27⅝	28⅝	27⅞	28	+ ⅛
44⅞	33⅝	Dress pf 2.20	3	35⅛	35⅛	31⅞	35⅛	— ⅛
38⅞	31	Dressr pfB 2	2	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼	
39⅝	25⅝	Dreyfus Co 1	28	28¼	28⅝	28	28⅝	
27⅞	21⅞	Duke Pw 1.40	71	22¼	22⅞	22½	22½	+ ⅛
115¾	105¾	Duke pf8.70	z20	109	109	109	109	+ ¼
104½	91	dDke pf6.75	5	96	96¼	95¼	95½	— ¼
64¼	52½	DunBrad 1.30	62	53	53¾	53	53¼	+ ¼
44½	25⅛	Duplan .72f	207	25⅝	26⅝	24½	24⅞	— ⅝
182	129½	duPont 2.50g	158	145	145¼	144¼	144¾	— ⅛
77¾	65½	duPont pf4.50	17	67	67	66½	66½	— ½
60½	51	duPont pf3.50	3	51⅛	51	50½	51	
26¾	22	Duq Lt 1.66	100	22¾	22¾	22½	22½	— ⅛
31½	26	DuqLt 4pf 2	2670	26	26⅝	26	26⅛	+ ⅛
28⅝	24½	Dq 3.75pf1.87	z60	24¾	24½	24½	24¾	
16¼	9⅜	Dymo Ind	27	14½	14½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
15½	5⅝	Dynam Am	79	9½	9½	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
E								
29⅝	21	EaglePic .90	27	22½	23	22⅝	22¾	+ ⅛
24	16⅞	Easco Cp .40	45	16¾	16⅞	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
28⅞	14⅝	East Air Lin	415	16⅛	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
51⅝	34	EastGs 1.04f	134	37	37¼	36½	36⅞	— ½
22¾	19⅝	East Util 1.10	11	21¼	21¼	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
86½	72	EasKodak 1a	1974	73	75⅛	73	73½	—1½
43⅞	34	Eaton 1.40	109	37	37	36⅝	36¾	+ ⅛
48⅝	30¼	EchlinMf .60	17	40⅝	41⅜	40⅝	41¼	+ ½
27¼	23½	EckrdJk .14	133	23½	24	23¼	23⅝	— ⅛
48⅞	34½	Eckrd NC .40	22	40⅝	40⅝	39½	40	— ⅞
38⅝	28½	EdisonBros 1	5	29½	29½	29	29	—1
33	14¼	EG&G .10	231	24¾	26¼	24½	25⅛	+ ⅝
9⅛	4⅜	Elect Assoc	15	5⅞	6	5⅞	5⅞	
85¾	52	Electn Data	164	53⅝	53⅝	52	52¾	—1
17½	8	El Mem Mag	165	10¼	10¾	10	10	— ⅜
15½	10½	ElMMag pf 1	4	11½	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	4¾	Elgin Nat	22	6	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
22½	17½	ElPasoNG 1	112	18⅛	18¼	18	18	— ⅛
25⅞	23⅝	EltraCp 1.20	18	23⅝	23⅝	23¼	23¼	— ⅜
5⅛	3⅛	EMI Ltd .09g	52	3⅛	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
		EMI fn.09g	1	3	3	3	3	
78¾	65¾	Emer El .16	231	67⅝	69	66¾	68⅝	+ ⅞
72⅞	56⅞	EmeryAirF 1	49	68⅞	68⅝	67⅝	67⅝	—1⅛
44⅝	29½	Emhart 1.20	21	30½	30¾	30¼	30½	— ½
32⅝	27¼	EmpDist 1.88	5	29	29⅛	29	29⅛	— ⅛
30	17⅝	Empire Gas	27	22	22¾	22	22¼	
34½	26¼	EnglhMin .40	532	31⅛	32	31	31	— ⅜
13½	8½	EnnisBF .08b	29	8⅝	8¾	8½	8½	— ⅛
33	27⅝	Equimrk .56g	6	27⅞	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
36⅞	33½	Equit Gs 2.32	x8	34	34¼	34	34¼	+ ¼
35¼	25⅝	EquitLife .92a	74	27	27	26¾	26½	— ⅛
47	23⅞	EquityFd .13g	662	37	38⅛	35½	35⅝	—1⅜
34⅝	21⅛	ESB Inc .80	128	31½	32½	30¾	30¾	— ¾
17¼	11½	Esquire .30	12	11⅞	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
45	33⅛	EssexInt 1.20	28	38¾	39¾	38	38⅞	+ ⅜
18⅝	10	Esterlin .22g	21	11⅞	12	11⅝	12	
30	20½	Ethyl Cp .64	132	20⅜	21	20½	20⅝	+ ⅛
43⅝	34¼	Ethyl pf2.40	35	34½	35¼	34½	35¼	+1
51½	40⅝	EvansP .60b	56	42½	43	42½	42⅞	
24½	17¾	ExCellO 1.25	45	17¾	18	17⅝	18	+ ¼
33½	18	Extendcare	52	26	26¼	25	27	— ¾
F								
22½	12⅝	Faberge .40	124	14½	14½	13	13⅛	—1¼
44⅝	35½	FactorA .60	29	37¾	37¾	37½	37½	— ⅛
48⅝	21½	Fairch Cam	266	31⅝	32½	31¼	31¼	— ⅝
13⅝	8¼	Fair Ind .15g	32	8⅛	8⅛	8	8⅛	— ⅛
20¾	15	Fairmont 1	12	15⅛	15⅛	15	15⅛	
8⅞	5½	Falstaff	46	6¼	6½	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
17¼	12½	Family Fl .60	15	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
16⅛	9½	Fansteel Inc	22	9¾	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
17	10⅝	Far West Fin	7	11¾	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	— ½
49¼	30½	FarahMfg .44	113	31	31	29⅞	29⅞	—1⅝
50	38	Fedders .50	131	44	44⅞	43⅛	44¼	+ ½
37¾	23½	Federal 1.20	43	28	29¼	28	28¾	
31⅝	25⅞	FedMog 1.80	22	26	26½	26	26⅝	+ ⅛
73	55½	Fed NM 1.20	671	55⅝	58½	55⅛	56⅝	+ ⅜
20⅞	14	FedPacEl	859	20⅞	20⅞	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
21¾	17	F Pac pf1.26	11	19⅛	19½	19	19½	
31⅝	18¾	FedPapBd 1	17	29	29¼	29	29¼	
24	16	FedSignS .60	22	19½	20	19	19	— ¾
12⅞	6⅝	Federals Inc	13	6⅞	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
49	38⅛	FedDeptStr 1	117	43½	44¾	43½	44⅛	+ ⅞
12⅛	7⅞	Federal Dev	3	9⅞	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅜
27⅝	20¼	Ferro Cp .70	3	23¼	23¾	23¼	23½	+ ⅜
35	23½	Fibrebrd .70	61	24⅛	24½	24	24	— ¼
45¾	42	FidUnBn 2.20	5	42¾	42¾	42½	42½	+ ⅛
41⅞	31¼	FieldcM 1.40	110	34½	34½	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅛
28⅞	19¾	Filtrol 1.40	7	21	21	21	21	— ¼
21¼	14½	Fin Federatn	144	14⅝	14⅞	14	14	— ⅝
54⅞	47⅝	Firestne 1.60	66	49⅞	49⅞	49⅝	49⅝	— ⅛
26	20⅞	Fst Chart	725	22½	22⅝	22⅛	22¼	— ½
33⅝	23⅞	Fst Mtg 1.11g	51	28¼	28⅝	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
77½	63½	FstNatBos 3	10	64⅝	64⅞	64¾	64⅞	
40½	33	FstNCity 1.32	329	35¼	35½	35	35½	+ ¼
49½	35⅛	Fst NatStr 1g	36	35	35	34¾	31	— ⅝
12	9⅞	FstVaBks .40	174	10⅝	11	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
40	32¼	Fischbch .80	60	34⅝	34¼	33½	33½	—1
18½	12⅛	FishrFd .10g	16	14	14⅝	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
19¼	10⅝	Fisher Sci .16	41	13⅝	14	13⅞	13⅝	— ⅛
50¼	29½	FleetEnt .24	97	45⅞	46⅝	45⅞	45⅛	+ ⅛
14¾	10¼	Fleming .53	8	12⅞	13⅝	12¾	12¾	+ ⅜
30½	24	Flintkote 1	51	25⅝	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
86	75	Flint pfA 4.50	250	75½	75½	75½	75½	—1
41⅞	33¼	Flint pfB 2.21	3	37	37	36	36	—1⅞
37	23½	FlaE Coast	7	23½	23¾	23½	23½	— ⅛
30½	23¾	Fla Gas .40	39	28⅞	29	28⅞	28⅞	— ¼
57⅞	43	Fla Pow 1.68	118	45½	46	45⅝	46	
76¼	60¾	FlaPwLt 2.12	130	68¾	69	68⅞	68⅞	—
22½	18½	Fla Steel 1	8	20¼	20½	20	20¼	+
30¼	20	FluorCp 1.23f	52	20⅝	21	20½	20⅞	+
60	46½	Fluor pBf 3	4	50	50	49½	50	—
49⅝	25⅝	FlyTiger 2f	369	32⅛	32⅞	31¾	32⅛	—
36	20½	FlyTgr pf1.20	181	25⅝	26	24½	24⅞	—
30	23¾	FMC Cp .85	63	25⅛	25½	25⅛	25¼	
45	37½	FMC pf2.25	12	37½	38	37⅝	38	—
20⅝	15⅝	Food Fair .90	41	15⅝	15⅝	15½	15¾	+
13⅝	7⅝	Foote CB .60	22	10⅞	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	
18	10⅝	Foote Min	8	11¼	12	11¼	11⅝	+
31½	26⅞	Foote pf 2.20	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	
67⅝	54	Ford M 2.40	285	61⅝	62¼	61¼	61⅜	—
41⅛	19⅛	ForMcKs .80	910	21½	22	21¼	21½	—
25⅝	18½	Fost Whl .80	35	21⅝	21¾	21½	21½	—
19½	15¼	Fost Whl pf 1	7	16¾	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	—
46	24⅞	Foxboro .10g	82	37¼	38⅛	37¼	38	+
22	14⅝	Frank Str .40	12	14⅝	14⅝	14⅛	14½	—
26⅞	16⅝	FreepMin .80	85	21	21	20	20⅝	—
38⅝	30⅞	Frueh 1.70	326	32⅝	33	32	32⅝	—
26½	13½	Fuqua In .46f	353	22¼	22¾	20⅝	20⅞	—
G								
24⅛	9½	Gable Ind	4	18½	18½	18½	18½	
27⅝	13	GAC Cp .40p	160	14½	14¾	14	14	—
18	12⅝	GAF Corp .40	217	15⅝	16⅝	15⅝	15⅝	—
24¾	20	GAF pf 1.20	34	23½	23½	22⅞	22⅞	—
48¼	33⅝	Gam Sko 1.30	152	35¼	35⅝	34⅝	34⅝	—
49½	35⅝	GamS pf 1.75	5	35½	36	35½	35½	—
48	34¼	GamS pf 1.60	79	35	35	34½	34½	—
52	32⅝	Gannett .48	22	50⅝	51½	50¾	50¾	—
50	35⅝	GardDen 1.30	21	42¼	43	42	43	—
21⅝	16	Garlock .80	8	16⅛	17	16¼	17	—
18⅝	16½	Gas Svc 1.08	61	18⅛	18¼	17⅞	17⅞	—
9½	5½	Gateway Ind	21	7⅝	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
17⅞	10½	GC ACorp	40	10⅝	10⅝	10	10	—
24⅞	20⅝	GenAlnv .99g	2	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
48¼	37⅛	GAmOil .60b	139	40½	42⅛	40¼	41⅞	
55⅝	42	GATran 1.60	60	51¼	51½	51	51½	
14⅝	12⅛	GeBnanc .70	9	13	13	13	13	
26¼	17	GnCable .80	278	19	19½	18¾	19	—
40⅞	27¼	Gen Cig 1.20	38	27¼	28½	27¼	28½	—
32⅝	24¾	Gn Devel .61f	170	26	26	25¼	25¼	—
31¾	18½	Gen Dynam	45	23⅝	23⅞	22¾	22¾	—
62⅞	52⅝	GenElec 1.40	1202	53⅝	55½	53⅝	53⅝	—
12¾	8⅝	Gen Fire .34g	14	9⅛	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	—
43⅝	36⅝	GenFood 1.40	383	37½	38⅛	37¼	37⅝	—
23¼	9½	Gen Host	47	16⅝	16⅞	16	16	—
29⅝	16½	Gen Inst .53f	288	19⅞	20½	19⅞	20	—
42¾	36½	GenInstr pf 3	3	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼	
38½	31	GenMills .96	28	35	35	34⅝	34⅝	—
91⅛	75¼	GenMot 2.55g	917	76	76⅝	75½	75¾	—
84	73⅞	GenMot 5pf 5	8	75	75	72⅞	73⅛	—
62½	53⅝	GMot pf 3.75	2	55½	55½	55½	55½	—
34⅞	27	GenPCem .80	31	29⅝	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝	—
25⅛	21⅝	G PubUt 1.60	84	22½	22½	22¼	22⅝	—
14⅝	8⅛	Gen Refract	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
70	55	GenSignl 1.20	3	66¼	66¼	65¼	65⅛	—
116	98¾	GenSignl pf 4	4	110¼	110¼	109½	109	
16⅞	9	Gen Stl Ind	23	9¾	9⅞	9¼	9⅞	
35⅝	29⅝	GnTelEl 1.52	832	30⅛	30½	29⅝	30⅛	—
46¾	39	GTelEl pf2.50	8	41¼	41½	41½	41¼	
20½	17½	GTFla pf1.30	z50	18	18	18	18	
27⅞	21⅛	Gen Tire 1b	102	25	25½	24¾	25¼	—
39¾	27½	Genesco 1.70	59	28½	29	28¼	28¾	
14¼	10	Genstar .40e	29	10¼	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
58	35¼	GenuinPt .87	255	53	53½	53	53	
60⅝	46⅝	GaPacif .80b	239	50⅞	51⅝	50½	51½	
97½	94½	GaPow pf7.72	z450	95½	95½	94	94	
50	39⅞	Gerber 1.38	572	46¾	47½	46¼	47	
97½	68⅛	GettyO 1.13g	80	81¼	82¼	79½	79½	
21	17¾	GettyO pf1.20	12	18½	18½	18½	18½	
16⅝	12⅛	GianPC .60g	11	13¼	13⅛	13¼	13¼	
27½	19¼	Gibrl F 1.03f	48	19⅞	19⅝	18⅞	18⅞	
15⅝	10¼	Gidd Lewis	341	11⅛	11	10⅞	10⅞	
22	19⅞	GiffdHill .30g	x21	19¾	20½	19¼	20½	
50⅞	36⅞	Gillette 1.40	413	37⅝	38	37½	37⅞	
45½	32	Gimbel Br 1	58	32½	32¾	32	32	
23⅝	10⅝	Ginos Inc	92	10½	10½	10½	10½	
11⅝	7⅛	Glen Alden	107	8⅝	8¾	8½	8⅝	
81	50½	Glen Ald pf 3	25	59	62	59	61½	
27⅝	7⅜	Global Marin	37	15½	16	15½	15⅞	
32	14¼	Globe Un .60	108	24⅛	24¼	24⅛	24⅛	
30⅝	25¾	Goodrich 1	92	28⅝	28⅝	27⅝	28⅛	
35	29¼	Goodyr .85	503	29¾	30⅛	29⅝	30	
24⅛	13⅝	GorJwlyA .24	12	20½	21½	20½	20	
45	30⅝	Gouldinc 1.40	57	40	41¼	39¾	40	
35⅝	26¾	Grace 1.50	58	27½	27⅝	27¼	27⅝	
27	18¾	Granby 1.60	42	21⅝	21¾	21⅛	21⅝	
33	25	GrandUn .80	93	27⅞	27⅞	27⅛	27⅞	
17⅝	11⅝	GraniteCity Stl	49	13⅝	13⅝	13½	13⅞	
34⅝	21⅝	Granitvile 1	27	22	22¼	21⅞	21⅞	
70⅝	46	Garnt W 1.50	220	59⅛	59	58⅛	58⅛	
59	52	Gratt pf 3.75	z270	53	53	53	53	
35	23⅝	GrayDrg 1.30	27	29	29	28¼	28⅛	
33¾	25	Grt A&P .30	62	25⅝	26⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
40½	33⅛	GtLkDr 1.20a	x1	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	34	
12	10	GtNorIron 1e	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	10	
53⅞	43½	GtNoNek 1.60	19	45⅝	46	45¼	46	
28¼	21⅝	GNN pfB 1.60	2	24¼	24¼	24	24	
28⅝	22	Gt West Finl	182	23⅛	23¼	22⅛	22⅝	
34½	22¼	GtWnUnl .90	75	23⅛	23⅝	22⅞	23⅛	
24⅝	19⅝	GWUn pf 1.88	10	20¾	21	20¾	21	
10½	5⅞	Gtr Wash Inv	11	5⅝	6	5½	5⅝	
28¼	22	Grn Giant .96	20	23¼	23⅝	22¼	22⅝	
44⅝	30⅝	Grn Shoe 1.20	26	38	38⅛	37⅞	37⅞	
25	15⅞	Greyhound 1	444	22	22⅛	21⅞	22	
10½	7⅛	Greyhnd wt	304	8⅝	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	
35	19⅝	Grolier .90	73	20⅛	20¾	20⅛	20⅝	
26	15¾	GrummnCp 1	87	15⅞	15⅞	15½	15⅝	
45⅞	31⅝	GlfLfHld .25g	187	40	41¼	38	38	
99⅞	66⅝	GltMOh 2.80a	6	89½	89½	89⅛	89	
34	28⅝	Gulf Oil 1.50	1319	29⅞	30	29⅝	29	
14	8¼	Gulf Resrce	19	8½	8⅝	8½	8	
19⅝	11¼	GulfRes pf.20	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11	

(Continued on page 10)

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

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U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Wed.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	*.29⅜	.35¾
Coffee 4 Santos lb.	†.43	.54¾
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½ yd.	.17	.16¼
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.) ton	114.00	106.07
Iron 2, Fdry Phila. ton	74.50	69.00
Steel scrap No. 1 hvy Pitt	35-36	38-39
Lead spot lb.	.14-.14½	.15¾
Copper elec. lb	.50⅞-53	.60-.60¼
Tin, (Straits), lb	1.65½	1.67
Zinc, E. St. L. basis, lb	.17	.15½
Silver N.Y., oz.	1.61½	1.76½
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)	366 8	406.0

* Nominal ‡ Asked

NEW YORK FUTURES
August 4, 1971

World sugar No. 11: Sept. 4.44, Oct. 4.60 b, *March '72 4.65-66, May '72 4.66,* July '72 4.66-67, Sept. '72 4.68 b, Oct. '72 4.60 b.

Wool: Oct. 80.3 b, Dec. 83.8 b. March '72 69 0, July '72 71.7 b.

Cocoa: Sept. 26.79, Dec. 26.80, March '72 27.10, May '72 27.45, July '72 27.78, Dec. '72 28.19.

Copper: Sept. 50.00, Oct. 50.05, Dec. 50.25, Jan. '72 50.45, March '73 50.75, May '72 50.95, July '72 51.15, Sept. '72 51.30.

Orange juice (frozen concentrated): Sept. 60.50, Nov. 57.50, Jan. '72 54.10, March '72 54.10, May 54.10 b.

Potatoes: Nov. 2.75, March '72 3.06, April '72 3.25, May '72 3.76.

Silver: Aug. 161.70, Sept. 162.50, Dec. 166.10, Jan. '72 167.30, March '72 169.80, *May '72 172.30, July '72 174.80, Sept. '72* 177.30, Dec. '72 181.00.

(a) asked, (b) bid, (n) nominal.

COTTON No. 2

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chge
Oct.	31.30	31.43	31.00	31.06	—24
Dec.	31.95	32.07	31.66	31.82	— 9
Mar.	32.90	32.97	32.50	32.50	—30
May	33.10	33.15	32.81	32.84	—24
Jul.	33.05	33.05	32.70	z32.74	—21
Oct.	30.65	30.65	30.31	z30.28	—22
Dec.	30.10	30.25	29.91	z29.90	—20

z-bid

CHICAGO FUTURES

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
WHEAT					
Sep	1.47¼	1.47¾	1.45½	1.45⅝	1.47⅛
Dec	1.51¼	1.51¼	1.49	1.49⅝	1.50⅞
Mar	1.53⅝	1.53½	1.51⅝	1.51⅝	1.53⅝
May	1.52⅝	1.52½	1.50½	1.50⅝	1.52½
Jul	1.46	1.46	1.44¾	1.44⅞	1.45½
CORN					
Sep	1.29⅛	1.29⅛	1.26⅞	1.28	1.29⅛
Dec	1.26⅛	1.26⅛	1.23¾	1.25¼	1.26⅛
Mar	1.31⅛	1.31⅝	1.28¾	1.30⅛	1.31⅝
May	1.34¼	1.34½	1.32	1.32⅞	1.34
Jul	1.36⅛	1.36½	1.34½	1.35⅛	1.36
SOYBEANS					
Aug	3.35	3.35¾	3.25⅞	3.28¾	3.34¼
Sep	3.33½	3.33½	3.24½	3.26¾	3.33¼
Nov	3.25	3.25	3.19	3.18¾	3.25
Jan	3.28	3.28	3.21¼	3.22¼	3.28
Mar	3.31½	3.31¼	3.23	3.26¾	3.31
May	3.33	3.33¼	3.26	3.28¾	3.33
Jul	3.34¼	3.34¼	3.26½	3.29½	3.34
SOYBEAN OIL					
Aug	15.11	15.11	14.70	14.84	15.15
Sep	14.46	14.49	14.21	14.35	14.52
Oct	13.95	13.87	13.56	13.67	13.90
Nov	13.30	13.35	13.05	13.07	a13.35
Dec	13.15	13.20	12.82	12.91	13.20
Jan	13.05	13.07	12.72	a12.78	13.06
Mar	12.87	12.90	12.57	12.63	12.89
May	12.73	12.77	12.50	12.51	a12.73
Jul	12.63	12.45	12.38	a12.40	12.61

SOYBEAN MEAL				
Aug	83.70	83.70	82.70	82.70
Sep	83.55	83.55	82.70	82.7
Oct	81.20	81.20	80.75	80.7
Nov	80.80	80.90	80.55	a80.6
Dec	80.70	80.80	80.25	80.3
Jan	80.95	80.95	80.35	80.3
Mar	81.75	81.75	81.20	81.2
May	82.50	82.60	82.00	82.0
Jul	83.30	83.45	83.00	a83.0

b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal.

SILVER				
Aug	1.62.7	1.62.9	1.61.7	1.62.
Sep	1.62.0	1.63.6	1.62.0	1.63.
Oct	1.64.5	1.64.6	1.63.2	1.64.
Dec	1.67.0	1.67.2	1.65.6	1.67
Feb	1.69.7	1.69.8	1.67.7	1.69.
Apr	1.71.5	1.71.5	1.70.3	1.71.
Jun	1.73.0	1.75.7	1.72.7	1.73.
Aug	1.76.0	1.76.0	1.76.0	1.76.
Oct	1.78.0	1.78.3	1.78.0	1.78.
LIVE BEEF CATTLE				
Aug	33.85	33.95	33.65	33.7
Oct	31.90	31.90	31.67	31.7
Dec	31.57	31.57	31.37	31.4
Feb	31.75	31.75	31.60	31.6
Apr	31.50	31.55	31.40	31.4
Jun	31.50	31.50	31.50	31.5

Sales: Aug 703; Oct 837; Dec 28 157; April 115; June 7.

LIVE HOGS				
Aug	20.32	20.50	20.30	20.3
Oct	19.17	19.35	19.15	19.1
Dec	19.60	19.75	19.52	19.6
Feb	21.17	21.17	21.05	21.0
Apr	21.05	21.12	20.90	20.9
Jun	23.00	23.00	23.00	23.0
Jul	23.15	23.15	23.07	23.1

Sales: Aug 142; Oct 101; Dec 1 63; April 58; June 5; July 8.

SHELL EGGS				
Aug	35.25	36.15	35.10	36.0
Sep	39.45	39.90	39.35	39.7
Oct	—	—	—	n38.0
Nov	40.10	40.35	40.05	40.2
Dec	—	—	—	b37.50

Sales: Aug 253; Sep 63; Oct 0; Dec 0.

FROZEN PORK BELLIES				
Aug	20.60	21.00	20.50	20.8
Feb	28.00	29.32	27.90	28.9
Mar	28.07	29.30	28.00	28.1
May	28.70	29.95	28.67	b28.7
Jul	29.40	29.60	29.32	29.4
Aug	28.65	29.75	28.50	28.5

Sales: Aug 1,391; Feb 1,466; Mar May 41; July 146; Aug'72, 22.
Open interest: Aug 4,945; Feb March 1,644; May 714; July 1,186; 812.

b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal.

Foreign Stock Indexes

	Today	Prev.	1971 High	1971 Low
Amsterdam	121.6	122.0	128.8	112.5
Brussels	104.89	106.73	108.74	92.14
Frankfurt	141.53	141.08	146.14	119.43
London 30	389.5	396.2	413.2	305.3
London 500	178.54	182.43	187.27	132.46
Milan	49.65	49.49	60.09	48.74
Paris	102.2	103.2	104.8	99.2
Sydney	475.81	476.10	518.51	475.31
Tokyo (n)	201.99	202.24	204.60	148.05
Tokyo (o)	2630.09	2640.45	2692.63	1981.74
Zurich	351.2	354.5	356.6	307.3

(n) new; (o) old

Eurodollars

Aug. 4, 1971

	Bid	Asked	Change Bid
7 Day Fix	6 1/2	6 3/4	— 1/2
One Month	6 7/8	7	— 3/16
3 Months	7 3/16	7 5/16	+ 1/16
One Year	7 7/16	7 9/16	Unch.

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Market Summary

August 4, 1971

Most Actives—New York

IntTelTel	259,700	53¾	+ ½
East Kodak	187,400	73¼	—1½
Xerox Cp	163,400	107	+ ¾
Sony Corp	151,300	19¼	—⅛
Am Tel&Tel	151,100	43⅝	— ⅛
MidSouUt	142,100	22	— ½
Braniff Air	132,300	9½	
Gulf Oil	131,900	29⅞	— ⅛
Gen Elec	120,200	53⅞	— ⅛
Int Nickel	114,300	30⅝	— ⅜
Am T&T pf	113,500	54⅛	— ⅛
Cont Data	110,600	49⅞	— ⅛
Polaroid	100,500	100¼	+1¼
Teledyne	95,900	21⅝	— ½
Gen Motors	91,700	75¾	— ⅜

Volume, all stocks: 15,410,000 shares. Volume, 15 stocks: 2,068,100 shares. Ratio, 15 stocks: 13.42 percent. Average price, 15 stocks: $49.66. New 1971 highs: 1; lows: 155. Issues traded in: 1,670. Advances: 447; declines: 910; unchanged: 313. N.Y. stock index: 51.85 —0.32; industrials: 55.39 —0.33; transportation: 40.96 —0.26; utility: 38.14 —0.30; finance: 66.73 —0.44.

Most Actives—American

LoewsTh wt	120,600	24⅛	
Syntex	119,500	59⅞	+ ⅜
Topper Cp	52,300	17½	+ ⅞
Nat Gn wt n	40,600	6⅝	— ¼
Vulcan Inc	38,700	5⅝	— ⅜
BranAirw A	37,500	9⅝	
Chmp Hom	37,100	25¾	— ½
Levitz F	36,100	64⅛	+1⅛
Fab Ind	30,100	15¼	
Kinney pf C	27,600	9⅞	+ ¼

Approx total stock sales 3,670,000
Stock sales year ago 2,372,435

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
24.53	24.15	24.29	—.08

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net
30 Ind	846.60	857.70	840.10	844.92	— 5.11
20 Trn	204.95	207.52	202.41	203.61	— 1.94
15 Util	114.30	114.84	112.79	113.34	— 1.50
65 Stk	285.12	285.42	282.29	283.64	— 2.34

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	Change
425 Industrials	—	—	103.37	—.65
20 Railroads	—	—	40.02	—.49
55 Utilities	—	—	57.51	—.55
500 Stocks	—	—	93.89	—.62

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sales	*Short
Aug. 3	300,627	444,394	9,342
Aug. 2	327,147	386,362	4,200
July 30	255,111	417,851	4,618
July 29	247,801	519,591	5,669
July 28	243,027	439,800	6,002

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS-1

Avery Prod

NEW LOWS-124

Air Reductn, Alcan Alu, Allied Pd, AlliedPd pf, Alpha PC, Am Baker, Ame Chain, Am Cry Sug, AmEl Pw, AExpInd pf, Am Invest, Am Met Clx, Am Shipbdg, A Std 4.75pf, Am Tel&Tel, Am T&T pf, Ampex Cp, ArlansD St, Bobbie Brks, Boise Casc, Cadence Ind, Cdn Pac, Carlisle, Carp Tech, Castle Cke, Check Mot, Chemetn, CinG 4pf, Cone Mills, ConNatGs, ContAirLin, Cont Can, Cooper Lab, Credit Fin, Dan River, DaytPL pfD, Divers Ind, DowChm wt, Duplan Cp, duPnt 3.50pf, Easco Corp, Eckerd Jk, Eltra Corp, Equimrk Cp, ExCellO, Fairch Ind, Fansteel, Farah Mfg, FedNat Mtg, Finl Feder, FstNatStr, FMC Cp pf

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French Seek to Curb Inflow of 'Hot' Money

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Aug. 4 (IHT).—European money markets were thrown into confusion today by measures taken by the Bank of France to prevent "hot" money, speculating on a revaluation of the franc, from flowing into the country.

With no warning, French banks this morning received instructions, dated yesterday, imposing restraints on their foreign-exchange operations. Neither the Bank of France nor the Finance Ministry elaborated on the edict, and already nervous international markets interpreted the move as a new threat to the dollar.

Swiss banks temporarily stopped dealing in dollars, pending clarification. In Frankfurt, the dollar value dropped sharply to 3.45 deutsche marks from the opening 3.4596.

Gold Price Up

By midday the price of gold in London had climbed to almost $43 an ounce from the morning "fixing" of $42.19. The price of dollar stocks quoted in Europe and dollar-denominated Eurobonds sank.

Reacting to the turmoil, officials at the Bank of France declared that the impact of the new measures had been exaggerated, and Finance Ministry officials insisted that the move was simply precautionary.

The new measures require French banks to retain their Aug. 3 net credit or debit position with nonresidents, thus limiting the amount of francs which the banks can offer to foreigners. The banks' adherence will be monitored by the central bank. In addition, commercial banks are no longer to engage in foreign-exchange operations other than for purely commercial reasons.

Separate Market

The question immediately raised in foreign-exchange markets was whether a separate, unofficial market would develop for francs. Such a parallel market exists in Belgium, where for commercial purposes the franc is exchanged at the official rate, but for other deals the rate of the Belgian franc is set by supply and demand, freeing the central bank of its obligation to buy or sell its francs to maintain the value of the dollar within a fixed parity.

French officials insist this is their object. However, bankers note that such a market could develop if the demand for francs abroad warrants it.

In a related move, the government announced it will reimburse $55.8 million it owes the International Monetary Fund. The debt, which is not due until next year, will be repaid on Aug. 9 and wipe clean its position with the international lending agency.

The repayment will involve purchasing an as yet unspecified amount of gold from the U.S. Treasury. Officials here suggest that only a "small fraction" of the $606.8 million will be used to buy gold, but unofficial sources report a sizable drawing.

Shadow on Dollar

The IMF and new bank measures are related in that they throw a shadow over the value of the dollar, which many Europeans believe is overvalued.

The gold purchase will further complete America's gold hoard—already at a 33-year low—and help strengthen the widespread belief that the official $35-an-ounce value of gold, against which the dollar is pegged, is untenable.

The bank measures will enable France to keep to a minimum any increase in the size of its dollar holdings. Officials do not say that France does not want to hold dollars.

Rather, they stress that an "artificial" increase in its reserves resulting from an inflow of speculative funds could unduly add to the persistent rumors—persistently denied— that the franc will be revalued. In addition, they state that a heavy inflow of such speculative funds can distort the nation's money supply—as it did in West Germany under similar circumstances—and damage the government's attempt to hold down the rate of inflation.

The bank measures, official sources report, are not temporary. As conditions warrant, the government may increase or decrease by any percentage the net Aug. 3 position banks must keep. It is estimated that non-resident deposits already total $1 billion, double the total at the end of 1969.

The banking community is upset at the prospect of having to turn business away and of having to determine which foreign transactions are of a truly commercial nature and which are a cover for speculation.

Floating DM Slows Trade In Germany

HAMBURG, Aug. 4 (AP-DJ).—The floating deutsche mark is causing problems for German companies trading abroad and in some instances bringing a loss of business.

"The floating mark makes it more difficult to conclude contracts," asserts Werner Blancke, a partner in the Hamburg export house of Jos. Hansen & Soehne. "But the basic problem is a currency that has been revalued twice in the last three years."

Like most German businessmen, Mr. Blancke counts the current float as a revaluation in addition to an official 9.3 percent rise in the mark's value in October 1969. When the Bundesbank eventually refixes the mark's parity, as it has promised to do, most German businessmen say, they expect the rate to be 5 percent to 7 percent higher than the former 3.66 to the dollar.

Venture Killed

Nobody knows exactly where the mark will settle, and some do not want to do business until they can be sure. Michael A. Thomas, a senior partner in the big Hamburg export firm of Coutinho, Caro & Co., told how the float killed one venture.

Three weeks after the mark was allowed to float Coutinho negotiators were in the final stages of concluding a $4.4 million agreement involving a glassmaking factory for Zamiba. Zambia's finance minister said his country could not commit itself to any contract in marks, and since other parties to the transaction did not want to assume the currency risk, it fell through.

Some of Germany's biggest-volume exporters also report worries over the float. Bayer said that it is often forced to switch its billing from marks to other currencies; it absorbs any exchange losses but is unable to calculate them in advance. Daimler-Benz complains that the float is making it "more and more difficult to conclude export contracts."

An export manager at Volkswagenwerk says "the uncertainty is making business very difficult and in some cases nearly impossible." It has not, held up any production or export decisions, he said, "but it has increased the risk that our planning will be wrong."

Volkswagen lost a small fleet order from an African government because the company declined to guarantee the price against exchange fluctuations as the Africans demanded, he said.

Shipowners Suffer

German shipowners have also been hurt. They pay construction costs, overhaul and repair charges and crew wages in marks, but most of their revenues on charters and shipping contracts in the international market are received in dollars or pounds sterling, says a spokesman for the German Shipowners Association.

As a result, the owners are unable to calculate their return on investment, making them increasingly hesitant to conclude shipping contracts while the mark is floating.

Despite all the problems posed by the float, German exports rose 12.6 percent in the first five months this year from a year earlier. May, which involved 26 days when the mark floated, showed an 11 percent gain.

Two factors account for this apparent inconsistency. First, most exports are in relatively small transactions financed on a short-term basis. Exports of this kind, such as autos, machinery, optics, electrical equipment and chemicals, are made more difficult by the float, but means of payment usually can be worked out. Second, even when partners refuse to deal in marks, transactions often can still be arranged.

Gold, Money Reserves Up In Germany

Belgian Gold Holdings Also Show Increase

FRANKFURT, Aug. 4 (AP-DJ).—West Germany's net monetary reserves rose 800 million deutsche marks to 61.9 billion DM in the week ended July 30, the Bundesbank reported today.

Gold reserves rose 106.9 million DM to 14.687 billion within the week, while convertible foreign currency reserves increased by 570.8 million DM to 39.236 billion. Overall monetary reserves rose 570.7 million DM to 64.249 billion, the central bank's weekly statement showed.

A Bundesbank official said the sharp rise in gold holdings resulted from the purchase by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) of marks for IMF gold.

On July 30 the IMF announced it replenished its holdings of currencies of 14 member nations for a total of $135 million. Most of the purchases were for gold, but three unidentified countries chose special drawing rights instead.

Bundesbank's statement showed that West Germany chose gold for the marks it sold the IMF.

Bundesbank officials disclosed that the transaction was carried out at a price of 3.4597 DM per dollar and not at the mark's official parity of 3.66.

The Bundesbank said during the week it had considerable inflows of forward dollars contracted last April, which had been largely compensated by its sales of dollars on the foreign exchange market.

Belgian Reserves Rise

Meanwhile, Belgium's central bank said its gold holdings increased 786.83 million francs in the week ended Aug. 2 as a result of the recent IMF operation to replenish its supply of various currencies.

Other figures in the bank's statement show Belgium purchased about $125 million in the week to support the dollar at its floor price of 49.625 Belgian francs. These dollars were immediately put out under the swap agreement with the United States Federal Reserve System.

It is understood that the amount of dollars that the bank has swapped for Belgian francs is still under the $600 million ceiling set in the swap agreement.

In another statement, South Africa said its gold and foreign exchange reserves fell in the week ended July 30 to 518.88 million rand from 546.59 million a week earlier.

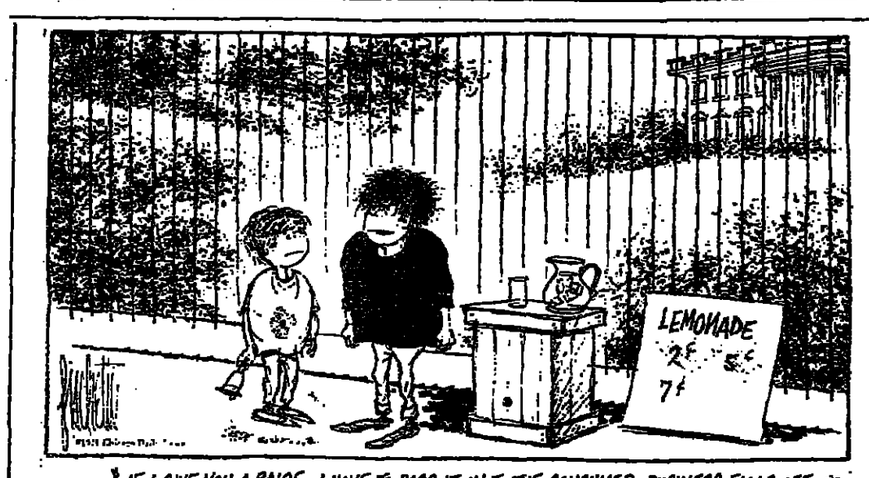
Gold holdings fell to 340.32 million rand from 341.54 million.

Komatsu Sales, Profit Decline in First Half

TOKYO, Aug. 4 (Reuters).—Komatsu's first-half profit fell 24.5 percent and sales dropped 7.9 percent from the year-ago period, the Japanese machinery and vehicles producer reported today.

Profit was 3.7 billion yen ($10.3 million), down from 4.9 billion a year ago, while sales were 112.06 billion yen, down from 121.8 billion.

The company declared an unchanged dividend of 4.25 yen for the period and said it expects to maintain this rate for the current half year.



"IF I GIVE YOU A RAISE, I HAVE TO PASS IT ON TO THE CONSUMER, BUSINESS FALLS OFF, I HAVE TO FIRE YOU, AN' THE NEX' THING I KNOW, YOU'RE BUGGIN ME FOR A JOB!"

Nixon to Eye Wage-Price Board

(Continued from Page 1)

be effective, to see these negotiations are responsible so that the United States can continue to be competitive in the world markets," he said.

In their earlier press conference, 13 Republican senators announced they are sponsoring legislation which would establish a wage-price board with the power to publish standards by which wage and price decisions can be measured. The bill would also reaffirm powers already given the President to freeze wages and prices temporarily.

"We must recognize that the traditional rules of economics are not working, and that additional measures are needed," Sen. Edward W. Brooke, R., Mass., said on behalf of the group, which called attention to the "unacceptably high rates of unemployment and inflation." Without these additional policies, Sen. Brooke warned, the United States may be subjected to "serious inflationary pressures" for many years to come.

Another bill introduced by 14 Republicans would establish a national council on productivity to replace the one set up by executive order. It would seek an increased rate of productivity by working at state and local levels. Since 1965, American productivity has been lower than any other industrial nation.

"We believe there is a crisis of confidence in the country," Sen. Jacob Javits, R., N.Y., said.

Immediately after their announcement, Treasury Secretary John B. Connally said the administration would welcome "a full-fledged debate in the Congress" on wage-price guidelines.

Mr. Connally listed a number of questions he said need "exploring" by the Congress if the review is "to help clear up the confusion and objectively analyze important questions." He said that because a great many wage-price panel proposals have been made recently, "confusion exists in the public mind."

Although the administration has studied wage and price controls "thoroughly" and found their imposition "unwarranted under current circumstances," the congressional debate could serve a useful purpose and "focus broader attention upon the economic realities facing the nation," Mr. Connally said.

Lockheed Profit Increases By 36% During First Half

BURBANK, Calif., Aug. 4 (Reuters).—Lockheed Aircraft Corp. earnings declined slightly in the second quarter but first-half profit rose 36 percent on higher sales, the company said today.

Second Quarter	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)	1,094.8	658.7
Profits (millions)	3.0	3.2
Per Share	0.26	0.28
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	1,680.0	1,180.0
Profits (millions)	11.3	8.3
Per Share	0.99	0.73

Earnings for 1971 included an extraordinary gain of $3.8 million, or 33 cents a share, from the sale of unimproved property last January, Lockheed said.

In a statement, Lockheed cautioned that results are "based on assumptions that we will be successful in making necessary financial arrangements" to complete the L-1011 TriStar program "and continue as a going concern."

Chairman Daniel J. Haughton said in a statement that the $250 million loan guarantee approved by Congress Monday was the "essential first step" for the company.

Mr. Haughton pointed out that Lockheed currently is negotiating with its 24 lending banks to expand present borrowings from $400 million to $650 million.

At the same time, Lockheed is finalizing the agreement with Rolls-Royce to provide the engines, and completing firm agreements with current TriStar customers to "continue the transport program, absorb a price increase and accept a delay in delivery."

Mr. Haughton, who flew to London today to arrange the details of the engine contract, said there that he was "sure" they could be resolved easily.

Dan River		
Second Quarter	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)	79.09	73.67
Profits (millions)	— 1.33	— 0.09
Per Share	— 0.25	— 0.03
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	156.15	145.85
Profits (millions)	— 1.97	0.19
Per Share	— 0.38	0.01

Internat'l Min. & Chem.		
Year	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)	517.6	505.9
Profits (millions)	12.92	4.5
Per Share	0.98	0.22

Ingersoll-Rand		
Second Quarter	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)	200.9	196.3
Profits (millions)	17.22	17.72
Per Share	1.02	1.05
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	386.1	375.8
Profits (millions)	32.55	34.63
Per Share	1.93	2.05

Hershey Foods		
Second Quarter	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)	82.76	68.98
Profits (millions)	3.61	3.22
Per Share	0.28	0.24
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	187.35	159.04
Profits (millions)	9.62	8.51
Per Share	0.73	0.64

Ogden		
Second Quarter*	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)	371.6	300.8
Profits (millions)	4.10	2.95
Per Share	0.33	0.22

*Indicated.

First Half		
Revenue (millions)	533.0	572.0
Profits (millions)	7.99	4.09
Per Share	0.64	0.28

Treasury to Roll Over Its Eurodollar Notes

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (IHT).—The Treasury announced yesterday it will roll over $300 million of Eurodollar certificates of indebtedness which mature on Aug. 10.

Subscriptions are invited from foreign branches of U.S. commercial banks up to any amount not exceeding the reserve-free base of the subscriber's head office or $4 million, whichever is greater. The department noted that it reserves the right to allot a total in excess of $500 million.

Interest on the new certificates will be announced later this week. The maturing notes paid 6 5/8 percent.

German Sales Rise

WIESBADEN, West Germany, Aug. 4 (AP-DJ).—West German retail sales in June rose 9 percent at market prices and 4 percent at real prices from a year earlier, preliminary federal statistics show. In the first half, retail sales rose 12 percent at market prices and 7 percent at real prices.

Brazilians Catch Investment Fever

By H. J. Maidenberg

SAO PAULO, Brazil, Aug. 4 (NYT).—Stock market averages soaring 250 percent in six months. Thousands of investors crowding brokerage offices each day with fistfuls of money. And share earnings jumping 50 percent or more a year.

The feverish dream of former customers men now driving taxis in New York? Prayers of investors just hoping to "get even"? No. These "dreams" are quite real and normal on the Brazilian stock exchanges, and have been for more than two years.

In fact, brokers welcomed a slight market dip recently so that their back-office jams will be cleared soon to permit the resumption of trading on Wednesdays.

With volume on the Rio exchange about 12 million shares a day and that on the Sao Paulo "Bolsa" roughly 7 million, investment houses are swamped with paperwork.

So widespread has investing become in Brazil that many brokerage houses have taken to placing blackboards with prices of leading shares outside their crowded offices to ease the crush inside.

Unhappily for many customers men, Brazilian telephones are still more of a status symbol than a usable instrument, and their sales are limited by the amount of people who can get to them in person.

One broker said here the other day that his average customer was a working man or woman. "He comes in with $100 or $200 worth of cruzeiros and wants to buy a stock a friend told him about," the broker said. "Despite our lectures in hired halls, on radio and TV, the average client doesn't really trust us.

"All he knows is that his friend bought a stock, made a large profit and now has a new car. So he wants the same stock. But with the economic boom blasting along and companies clearing 40 and 50 percent a year after taxes, who wants to argue about research? We just take his order."

The booming Brazilian economy is only part of the stock market surge, according to some of the estimated 250 licensed brokerage houses here and in Rio.

Part of the boom in stock trading and prices stems from the small number of issues. Some 200 issues are posted here and twice that in Rio.

Although brokers take orders for stocks in other cities and new issues are being posted in increasing numbers each month, the buying is concentrated in relatively few blue chips here.

Brazilian blue chips are the same sort as those in New York but with two important differences. For one thing, being basic industries, they have a large government interest. Secondly, many of them are the local subsidiaries of foreign concerns.

Only a Boom Will Do

The average investor believes that the government, which is run by the military, will not tolerate anything less than an economic boom in order to develop the country and justify its heavy-handed control.

And the investors also believe that the foreign companies have vast capital and technological resources that make their venture an almost sure-fire success in everything they do. Brazilians, by and large, still believe that anything foreign must be better.

Previously, Brazilian stock markets were considered private clubs and they were notorious for the scandals that emanated from them from time to time.

But the military imposed strict rules governing stock trading and invited experts from foreign exchanges to reorganize their markets after they seized power in March, 1964.

That this boom is continuing is witnessed by the indexes of share prices computed by the Sao Paulo and Rio exchanges. Based on the 22 leading blue chips, the Sao Paulo exchange index was about 370 at the start of this year. Today it stands at roughly 2,300. The Rio index has gone from around 1,800 to just over 4,700 in the same period.

Unhappily for foreign investors, Brazil's strict currency controls preclude overseas money from entering the local stock markets. This ban also affects foreign investors indirectly, because the large sums of hard currencies that formerly flowed out of Brazil to markets abroad are staying home.

ITT Says Profits To Grow Sharply

NEW YORK, Aug. 4 (AP-DJ).—Harold S. Geneen, president and chairman of International Telephone & Telegraph Co. (ITT) told shareholders recent settlement of three government antitrust actions involving divestment of certain units would pose no threat to the company, which he expects to continue to grow at the rate of 10 percent to 12 percent annually.

In a letter being mailed to stockholders following an ITT directors' meeting which ratified the settlement with the Justice Department, Mr. Geneen said the company's rate of growth should continue with or without major acquisitions.

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The position as of June 30 shows a total of 59,870 million Frs. compared with 57,857 millions as of June 2, 1971. Under Liabilities, Company Accounts and Miscellaneous amounted to 11,068 million Frs. as against 11,261 millions. Private Accounts rose from 17,614 million Frs. to 18,435 millions. Under Assets, Credits to Clients progressed from 21,996 million Frs. to 22,083 millions for the Portfolio, and Debit Accounts have increased from 9,589 million Frs. to 10,205 millions.
Banks and non-banking enterprises admitted to the monetary market rose, on the side of Liabilities, from 10,892 million Frs. to 12,456 millions and, on the side of Assets, from 10,358 to 11,868 million Frs.
Engagged credits entered under contingent liabilities decreased from 7,249 to 7,082 million Frs.

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Mild N.Y. Rally Fades, Dow Index Drops 5.11

By Vartanig G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Aug. 4 (NYT).—Concern over a lagging domestic economy and problems facing the dollar abroad sent stock prices skidding today after a mid-session rally lost its momentum.

Gray skies matched the mood of Wall Street. "Right now it's a land of deep sorrow down here," commented one broker.

The Dow Jones industrial average finished with a loss of 5.11 at 844.92. That took the blue-chip barometer back to its poorest closing since 843.31 on Jan. 14, and means that the Dow is nearing a critical support test in the area of 840. A decisive break below that area, some analysts believe, could carry ominous overtones for the market.

Today proved bad enough for some of the nation's favorite stocks. American Telephone dropped 1 1/2 to 43 3/8. During the dreary session, it sold at a 1971 low of 43 1/4—a price at which the common stock yields 6 percent.

Not as Popular

"Telephone's not as popular as it used to be," remarked one brokerage-concern official.

International Business Machines, sliding 3 to 287, sold at a new low of 285 1/2. The most popular of all glamour issues ended exactly 100 points below its record price of 387 early last year.

Declines in most individual issues were not particularly big and the market itself fared better than yesterday, when a 14.89 plunge in the Dow scored the second biggest setback of the year.

But losers on the New York Stock Exchange outpaced winners by more than 2-to-1 and a decidedly cautious atmosphere pervaded the marketplace.

Biggest Loser

The biggest loser on the active list was Eastman Kodak, down 1 1/4 to 73 1/2. After the close of trading, the company introduced new cameras designed to make it possible to take home movies indoors without the use of movie lights.

Polaroid, up 1 1/4 to 100 1/4, was the biggest gainer on the active list. Polaroid and Eastman Kodak are competing in the camera and film field to an increasing degree.

International Telephone & Telegraph, the volume leader for the third straight day, rose 1/2 to 53 3/4, after plummeting a combined 8 3/4 in the two previous sessions this week.

Brokers close to the buy-and-sell activity of institutions reported some building up of cash positions. In time, analysts noted, this could be a bullish sign.

Gold stocks glittered, in view of the currency uncertainties and higher bullion prices abroad.

The American Stock Exchange index fell 0.08 to 24.29. Loew's Warrants, the most active, was unchanged at 24 1/8. Syntex rose 3 3/8 to 58 7/8.

SEC to Move Cautiously on Commissions

NEW YORK, Aug. 4 (Reuters).—The Securities & Exchange Commission will move cautiously in extending negotiated rates to trades below the present $500,000 level, chairman William J. Casey indicated in an interview made available here today.

"My concern is that if you go all the way to negotiated rates, you really wind up with a highly concentrated industry and a dealer market," Mr. Casey said in a video-taped interview conducted by an affiliate of Institutional Investor magazine.

He went on to say that he is "not satisfied that the public would be as well-served by a highly concentrated industry and a dealer market as it has been served by an industry in which a great many firms are able to scoop up capital all over this country and where the public meets in an auction market."

Mr. Casey also said he is particularly interested in the impact of negotiated rates on research activities of brokerage firms, "which I think is pretty important in terms of the function of the market, in terms of the economy and in terms of the proper allocation of capital."

The SEC chief also said he favors restricting exchange membership of institutions to those who agree to conduct "a public brokerage business," rather than allowing membership in order to save commission costs.

On mutual funds, Mr. Casey said that "perhaps the excessive trading is not an appropriate function for an investment company which has public funds," but conceded it would be difficult to enforce a restriction on trading activity.

He also reported that the SEC is developing a set of "more liberal" rules on mutual-fund advertising, to be ready at least by the end of the year.



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Mutual Funds

NEW YORK (AP) —The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (bid) or bought (asked) Wednsdy.

	Bid	Ask
AGE Fnd	4.76	4.86
Aberdn	2.04	2.24
Admiralty Funds:		
Growth	6.45	7.07
Incom	4.25	4.67
Insur	9.53	10.55
Advisrs	5.25	5.74
Aetna F	9.62	10.51
Affiliat'd	6.97	7.54
Afuture F	10.04	10.04
AllAm Fd	.77	.84
Allstate	10.77	11.60
Alpha	12.99	13.21
Amcap	6.11	6.63
Am Bus	3.21	3.47
Am Diver	10.25	11.21
Am Equity	5.06	5.55
Amer Express:		
Capit	8.25	9.03
Income	8.97	9.80
Invest	8.56	9.36
Speci	8.52	—
Stock	8.61	9.52
Am Grth	6.47	7.07
Am Inv	5.17	5.17
Am Mutl	8.87	9.69
AmN Gth	3.33	3.51
Anchor Group:		
Capit	8.11	8.89
Grwth	10.82	11.85
Income	7.80	8.55
Fd Inv	8.81	9.65
Vent	40.59	44.48
Astron	4.33	4.73
Axe Houghton:		
Fnd A	5.62	6.11
Fnd B	7.66	8.33
Stock	5.32	6.36
Scien	4.91	5.01
Babcon	9.05	9.05
Bayrk Fd	8.07	8.82
Bayrk Gr	5.42	5.92
Beacon Hil	10.02	10.03
Beacn In	13.59	13.59
Berg Ken	unavail	
Berk Glh	5.73	6.26
Bondstk	6.15	6.81
Bostn Stk	8.27	9.04
Bost Fdn	10.88	11.90
Bost Fnd	7.90	8.63
Brwn Fd	3.70	4.04
Bullock Calvin:		
Bullck	14.26	15.73
Candin	19.45	21.30
Divid	3.57	3.92
NatW S	10.16	11.23
NY Vnt	15.86	17.37
Burnh Fd	11.19	11.19
Bus Mgt	7.03	7.70
CG Fund	9.58	10.36
Capam	7.76	8.50
Capit Glh	3.15	3.46
Capit Sh	6.31	6.92
Cap Trin	12.63	13.80
Centry Sh	13.36	4.60
Channing Funds:		
Balan	11.20	12.35
Com St	1.64	1.79
Grwth	5.43	5.93
Incom	7.32	8.03
Speci	1.77	1.93
Chase Gr	Bas:	
Capit	6.96	7.61
Fund	9.50	0.38
Front	81.98	—
Shrhld	11.26	12.21
Speci	9.42	10.30
Chemical	17.67	19.53
als Investg	(by)	
Colonial:		
Equity	3.96	4.33
Fund	10.52	11.53
Grwth	6.09	6.66
Incom	9.69	10.58
Vent	4.51	5.26
Colu Gth	12.95	12.95
ComS Ed	4.90	5.36
Cwlth AB	1.33	1.44
Cwlth C	1.65	1.73
Comp As	7.56	8.07
Comp Cp	6.23	6.83
Comp Bd	9.07	9.86
Comp Fd	9.49	10.32
Comstk	4.12	4.53
Concord	11.78	11.78
Cons Inv	11.35	11.62
Constel G	5.49	6.00
Cont Mut	8.56	8.56

Closing prices on Aug. 4, 1971

	Bid	Ask
Cont Gth	9.40	9.49
Corp Ldr	15.19	6.65
Cty Cap	12.90	12.94
Cm WDiv	5.83	6.37
Cm WDal	69.4	7.58
deVegh	66.91	66.91
Delaware Group:		
Decat	11.47	12.56
Delaw	12.45	13.61
Delta	6.94	7.58
Dir Cap	6.27	6.87
Dodg Cox	14.72	14.72
Drexel	13.64	13.76
Dreyf Fd	11.70	12.82
Dreyf Lv	13.27	14.54
Eaton&Howard:		
Balan	9.77	10.62
Grwth	12.75	13.94
Incom	6.15	6.72
Speci	9.05	9.89
Stock	13.31	14.55
Ebrstdt	13.47	14.72
Egret Gt	12.25	13.33
Elfun Tr	17.92	—
Emer Sec	5.68	6.21
Energy	10.21	12.21
Enterpse	6.72	6.91
Equity	9.02	9.86
Equit Glh	8.62	9.46
Equit Pro	4.00	4.38
Fairfld	9.56	10.45
Farm Bu	9.89	9.89
Fidelity Group:		
Capit	11.41	12.47
Contfd	8.96	9.79
Dstny	6.43	—
Essex	12.66	13.84
Evrst	12.53	13.69
Fidel	13.48	14.52
Puritn	9.80	10.71
Salem	5.16	5.64
Trend	22.94	25.07
Financial Prog:		
Dyna	4.22	4.62
Indust	3.75	4.11
Incom	5.76	6.31
Vent	3.96	4.33
FstFd Va	11.30	12.35
Fst Investors:		
Disco	7.36	8.67
Grwth	9.02	9.88
Stock	8.96	9.82
Fst Mutl	8.95	9.89
Fst Nat	7.32	8.69
Fst Sterr	5.54	6.08
Flel Cap	5.84	—
Flel Fnd	5.19	—
Fnd Gth	4.61	5.04
Founders Group:		
Grwth	15.20	16.61
Incom	12.88	14.08
Mutul	8.31	9.08
Speci	10.69	11.69
Fourse	9.81	10.72
Franklin Group:		
DNTC	8.14	8.92
Grwth	6.20	6.79
Utils	5.92	6.49
Incom	2.62	2.21
US Gov	10.32	11.31
FdC Dep	10.04	10.04
Comm	9.09	9.93
Fund Inc Grp:		
Fnd Am	8.13	8.51
Gatewy	8.93	9.65
Impac	7.40	8.09
Gen Sec	9.19	9.19
Gibraltr	6.30	6.36
Group Sec:		
Apex	7.96	8.70
Balan	8.67	9.48
Com St	12.51	13.68
Grth Fd A	8.01	8.75
Grth Ind	20.58	20.58
Guard M	25.36	25.36
Hamilton:		
Fd HFI	4.58	4.99
Grwth	7.20	7.87
Harbor	8.09	8.84
H&C Fd	12.23	12.23
H&C Lev	10.01	10.01
Hedg Gor	8.13	8.13
Hedge	19.70	11.73
Heritge	2.27	2.49
Her Man	15.95	16.61
ICM Fini	7.60	8.33
ISI Group:		
Grwth	3.98	4.35
Incom	4.09	4.47
Trus sh	11.88	12.98
Trus un	3.20	—
Imp Cap	9.61	10.50
Imp Gth	7.35	8.03
IncF Am	13.52	14.78
IncF Bos	4.91	7.57
Industry	4.67	5.12
INTGN	9.22	9.97

	Bid	Ask
Prog Fd	unavail	
Provid	4.67	5.10
Pru SIP	10.22	11.16
Putnam Funds:		
Equit	7.91	8.64
Georg	14.25	15.57
Grwth	10.06	10.94
Incom	7.98	8.72
Invest	8.03	8.78
Vista	8.14	8.90
Voyag	6.94	7.58
Revere	9.85	10.77
Rinfret	14.62	15.60
Sagitars	3.43	3.72
Schustr	15.38	16.82
Scudder Funds:		
Int Inv	13.99	14.24
Speci	33.05	33.05
Balan	15.28	15.28
Com St	10.01	10.01
Security Funds:		
Equity	3.49	3.82
Invest	7.89	8.65
Ultra	7.67	8.41
Selld Am	9.51	10.40
Sel SpecS	15.42	16.86
Scnt Gth	.841	9.14
Sham Fd	10.62	10.62
Sentry F	13.72	14.91
Sherm D	14.91	14.91
Shear Inv	10.53	11.51
Shear Ap	27.98	30.58
Side Fd	9.14	10.02
Sigma Funds:		
Capit	8.74	9.55
Invest	10.80	10.80
Trust	8.59	9.39
Smith B	9.89	9.89
Sw Invs	8.79	9.41
Swin Gt	6.91	7.47
Soye rimy	12.52	14.15
Spectra	6.65	7.29
SPFrm Gt	4.45	4.45
State St	45.53	45.78
Steadman Funds:		
Am Ind	3.64	3.99
Asso F	1.27	1.39
Fiduc	6.46	7.08
Stein Roe Fds:		
Balan	19.64	19.64
Cap O	9.30	9.30
Stock	13.76	12.76
Supervisd Inv:		
Grwth	7.10	7.78
Sumit	10.39	11.39
Tech	7.34	8.00
Sync Gth	9.29	10.15
TMR App	11.39	12.45
Teacher	10.01	10.43
Technicl	3.02	3.30
Temp Gt	26.11	28.54
Towr Cap	5.28	5.77
Trns Cap	7.48	8.13
Trav Eq	10.07	11.04
Tudr Hed	12.02	12.02
TwnC Gr	2.69	2.95
TwnC Inc	3.82	4.19
USAA Gr	9.92	9.92
Unif Mut	9.95	10.87
Unifund	10.03	10.96
Union Svc Grp:		
Broad	13.96	15.26
Nat Inv	7.82	8.55
U Cap	10.38	11.34
Whteh	12.84	14.03
United Funds:		
Accm	7.15	7.84
Con Gr	12.64	13.85
Con Inc	11.97	12.13
Incom	13.41	14.70
Scien	7.54	8.26
Vang	9.00	9.86
U Fd Can	8.06	8.81
Value Line Fd:		
Val Li	6.13	6.72
Incom	4.96	5.44
Spl Sit	5.04	5.52
Vrces Spl	8.78	9.69
Vandrbt	6.71	7.33
Vangd	4.44	4.85
Vantg TN	9.80	10.71
Var In P	4.62	5.02
Wash M	12.13	13.26
Wellingtn Group:		
Explr	19.42	20.66
Ivest	15.52	16.96
Morg	10.77	11.77
Techv	7.75	—
Trust	11.56	12.63
Wellsl	12.18	13.31
Wellsn	11.52	12.36
Windr	9.60	10.44
West Ind	5.52	6.03
Winco Fd	4.63	5.06
Winfield	3.97	4.34
Wisc Fd	6.43	7.03
Worth	2.87	2.87
Zeigler	9.64	10.64

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

August 4, 1971

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied to the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regular; (i)—irregularly.

(w) A.G.P Fund $12.22
(d) A.I.I Growth Fund ... SF32.51
(w) Alexander Fund $8.36
(d) Am Express Int'l Fd $8.65
(w) Amitelia Fund $2.07
(w) Ampro Fund $12.11
(w) Apollo (Tempus) Ltd. $28.62
(i) Apollo Fund S.A. $17.12
(c) Aries Fund N.V. ..... $58.77+
(w) Asia Corporation DM19.49
(i) Atlantic Exempt Fd... Pence87.1
(w) Atl. Flexible Trust ... $11.11
(w) Austral Trust S.A $7.73
(w) Austr'n Selection Fd $5.32
(w) Brownalvest $33.31
(w) Business Int'l Dol. Fd. $0.21+
(d) Can. Gas & Energy Fd Can.$14.29
(d) Can Secur. Growth Fd Can.$4.70

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A

— (w) Capital Int'l	$11.60
— (w) Capital Italia S.A.	$9.19
(d) Caribico N.V "C" Sh.	$100.00
(d) Caribico warrant "B" ..	$66 71
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd ..	$1,090.54
(w) Convert.Fd.Int. Sh Cert	$8.46
(w) Convert.Fd.Int. B Certs	$10.84
(d) Convert. Bond Fd N V.	$8.56

CREDIT SUISSE:

— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds...	SF102.25
— (d) C.S Fonds-Int'l ...	SF102.75

CREDIT SUISSE:

SWISS BANK CORP.:

— (d) Europa-Valor	SF156.00
— (d) Interhalor	SF98.75
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser.	SF246.25
(i) Crosby Fund S.A.	$8.54
(w) D.G.G.	$14.89
(d) Delta Invest. Fund ...	$8.35
(d) Delta Multifund	$9.35
(d) Daiwa Int'l Fd.	Yen10,075
(w) Dreyfus Intercl. Int'l Fd	$12.69
(d) Dreyfus Offshore Trust	$11.23
(w) E.M.I.F. S.A.	$9.05
(w) Equitalia S.A.	$6.06
(i) Eurunica	$38.19
(d) Exec Fund Canada ...	$5.03
(d) Exec. Growth Fund ...	$14.60
(w) Fidelity Int'l Fund ...	$11.79
(i) Fidelity Pacific Fund	BF1.25%
(d) Fiducem	$10.41
(w) Finance Union	$11.62
(w) First Fund	

FIRST INVESTORS:

— (w) American Trust ...	$3.11
— (w) Int'l Mut. Inv. Fd	$9.48
— (d) Intl.Ld. & Prop.Fd	Bah.$9.72
(d) First Nat'l City Fund	$25.43
(w) First Security Cap Fd	$54.62
(w) Fleming Fund S.A ...	$79.79
(w) Fleming Japan Fund...	$14.58
(w) Fleschner Becker Fd	$11.58
(d) Fonditalia	$10.26
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr	SF2,548
(w) Foreign Exchange Fd	$9.36
(w) Forest Growth Fd S.A	$127.49
(w) Forest Income Fd S.A	$115.78
(d) Formula Selection Fd	SF122.10
(w) Fortune Fund	$3.41
(d) Frontier Growth Fund	$7.10
(w) Frontier Trust	$9.71

FUND OF AUSTRALIA GROUP:

— (w) Fd of Austral (SUS)	$3.28
— (w) Fd Austral Sterling	Aus.$4.56
— (w) Real Estate Fund	Aus.$7.04

G.T (BERMUDA) LIMITED:

— (w) Berry Pac. Fd Ltd	$12.84
— (w) G.T Dollar Fund...	$10.90

GRAMCO FUNDS:

— (i) USIF Real Estate ...	$7.35**
— (i) US/Italia (50-50) ...	$5.16**
(d) Growth Equity Fund..	Can.$5.98
(r) Growth International.	$9.39
(w) GuardianGrwthFdInt'l	$6.57
(w) Hambro Overseas Fd	$8.11
(w) Hausmann Holdgs.NV	$9,738
(w) Hedged Investors	$12,676
(i) E.O.I.T Eohet	$24.86
(d) ICOFUND	$9.36

ICT FUNDS:

— (d) The Dollar Fund ...	$10.57
— (d) Realstock	$10.69
— (d) Fund of New York	$9.15
— (d) Fund of Nations ...	$9.98
(w) INGROW	$22.30*

INVESTMENT PARTNERS:

— (d) Am. Dynamics F ...	$8.49
— (d) Neckermann Fund	DM22.83
— (d) Nippon Dynams Fd	$8.80

I.O.S FUNDS:

— (d) Commonwealthint'l	Can $13.56
— (d) Commonw.Leverage	Can.$3.56
— (d) IOS International..	Can.$6.36
— (d) Fund of Funds ...	$8.36*
— (d) FOF Sterling	$1.96
— (d) I.L.T	$6.70
— (d) Investors Funds ...	DM11.70
— (d) IOS Growth Fund ..	$7.94*
— (d) IOS Rexent Fund..	$8.48
— (d) IOS Venture	Can $3.89
— (d) IOS Venture (Int'l)	$7.92
— (d) Australian FOF ...	Aus.$7.03
(d) Interfix	$165.41
(d) Interfund S.A	$8.73
(d) Interitalia	Lire7,170
(w) Intermarket Fund	$130.15
(w) Int'l Income Fund ...	$997.71*
(r) Internat'l Shipping Fd.	DM1,217.53
(i) Investpool Can. Realty	Can.$10.91
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund	$8.67
(c) Japan Growth Fund...	$9.98
(w) Japan Pacific Fund ...	$10.74
(d) Japan Selection Fund	$35.70
(i) Jardine Japan Fund...	$25.36
(d) K.B Income Fund ...	LF1,940
(w) Keyes Real Estate Fd.	$5.80
(w) Keyfund	$9.71
(w) KleinwortBensonIntFd	$11.44
(w) Kleinwort Benz.Jap.Fd	$12.37
(w) Lake Shore Fund	$58.15
(i) Leo Cp. Cap. Holdings	$19.94
(w) Luxfund	$30.95
(d) M. & G Island Fund	Pence81.7
(d) Mediolanum Sel Fund	$9.63
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund...	$6.72
(d) Neuwirth Inv Fund ...	$9.56
(d) N.M.I.F	$83.57
(w) Nippon Fund	$19.08
(d) Nomura-Ajit	Yen10,185
(w) Nor. Amer Inv. Fund	$8.04
(w) Nor. Amer Bank Fd.	$23.03
(r) Olympic Cap Fd Inc.	$2.57
(i) Opportunity Fd Int.	$11.13
(w) Pacific Int. Fund ...	$6.00
(w) Pacific Seaboard Fund	$32.49
(d) Pan Am REEF Fund	$10.07
(w) Prime America Fund...	$10.00
(w) Pyramid (CMC)	$18.32
(d) Rebco I	—
(d) Rebco II	—
(d) Renta Fund	LF3,276
(w) Roosevelt Fund	$10.83

SAFE GROUP:

— (d) Safe Fund	$11.95
— (d) Safe Trust Fund ...	$12.86
— (d) Global Fund	$7.86
(w) S & P Dollar Fund ...	$24.89
(w) S & P Hampstead Cp.	$66.98
(w) S & P Jardine Jan Fd	$13.48
(i) S & P Monitor Co. ...	$3.70
(w) S & P Sterling Fund...	$4.31
(d) Selective Am. R'lty Fd	$11.00
(d) Selective Capital Fund	$6.31

SEPRO:

— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.)	$9.73
— (w) Sepro (Issue Pr.)...	10.63

SHARE MANAGEMENT:

— (d) Share Int'l Fund...	$10.30
— (d) Share Realty NV...	$11.36
— (w) Shareholders Equal.	$9.03
— (d) Enterprise Fund ...	$6.38
— (d) Harbor Fund	$8.13

S.M.C FUNDS:

— (d) Chase Selection Fd.	$10.26
— (d) Crossbow Fund	$7.39
— (d) Int'l Technology Fd	$11.91
— (d) Invest. Selection Fd	$3.27

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:

— (r) Parton Sw R. Est.	SF1,373
— (r) Securswiss	SF1,051
(d) Sogeiux Capital Fund.	LF706
(i) So African Int'l Fund	Bah.$.6924
(w) Stanhope Transat. Fd.	$12.57
(w) Stand & Poor Int. Fd.	$220.06
(w) Star Fund	$10.10
(r) Suez Amer. RiskCapital	$19.17

SWISS BANK CORP.:

— (d) Univ. Bond Select...	SF110.00
— (d) Universal Fund ...	SF124.72
(r) Talent Global Fund ...	$12.46
(w) Target Offshore	Pence74
(i) Terrafund Limited	$5.17
(i) The Commodity Fund	$6.03
(w) Tokyo Cap.HoldingsNV	$12.49
(w) Tokyo Valor	$10.88
(w) Transpacific Fund....	$14.61
(i) Tyndall Bermuda Fund	Pence106
(i) Tyndall Inter. Fund ...	Pence104
(i) Tyndall Overseas Fd.	$1.36
— (d) Amca U.S sh	SF68.00
— (d) Bond Invest.	SF103.50
— (d) Eurit Int. Sh. Bid	SF168.50
— (d) Fonsa Sw. sh Bid	SF110.50
— (d) Globinvest ..... Bid	SF91.50
— (d) Pacific-Invest Bid	SF96.00
— (d) Safit S. Af. sh Bid	SF238.00
— (d) Suna Sw.R.Est Bid	SF154.00

UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:

— (d) Atlantikfonds	DM31.12
— (d) Europafonds	DM48.05
— (d) Unifonds	DM26.89
— (d) Unirenta	DM42.21

UNITED Cap Inv Fd $4.70
(w) U.S. Income Properties $8.60
(d) U.S. Trust Invest Fd $12.58
(d) Victory Fund S.A $10.89
(w) Western Growth Fd... $7.67
(w) Wide Hedge Fd Cl A $2,336.28
(d) World Equity Grth Fd $603.43
(w) Worldwide Securities.. $41.34
(w) Worldwide Special $2,096.45
(w) Zodiac Commod Fund $8.26
(w) Zodiac Fund $7.59

DM — Deutsche Marks; * — Ex-dividend; 1 — New; NA — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxemburg francs; SF — Swiss francs. + — Offer price. a — Asked.

**For the time being no new sales or redemptions of present holdings will be accepted for these funds

Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on Aug. 4, 1971

	High	Low	Last	Chge
INDUSTRIALS				
31865 Abitibi	7¾	7½	7½	
1275 Acklands	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ⅜
500 Agra Ind c	9¼	9⅛	9¼	— ⅛
3107 Alsto Gt c	45¾	44¾	45¼	
500 Argus pf C	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
1750 Atl Sug	7⅛	7	7⅛	
10906 Bk Nova S. c	26¾	26½	26⅝	
6437 Bell Can c	46⅛	45⅞	46	— ⅛
4100 Block Bros	3.35	3.25	3.30	+ .05
2200 Bovis	1.95	1.85	1.85	—.15
1200 Burns	13⅝	13¾	13¾	
200 Cels Pow	26¾	26½	26½	
300 Can Malt	23	23	23	
1760 Cat Pack	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
3130 Can Perm Mtg	14⅞	14½	14⅝	— ⅛
800 Cdn Hydro	15½	15¾	15⅝	
4640 Cdn Im Bk	23⅛	22⅝	23⅛	+ ⅛
6110 Cdn Ind Gas	11¾	11	11¼	— ⅛
2905 Capital Div	.78	.75	.75	—.05
3200 Chemcell	5½	5½	5½	
800 Colum Cel	3.70	3.65	3.65	—.10
1675 Cmwlth H Inns	11⅜	11½	11½	— ⅛
3100 Con Build	1.55	1.50	1.50	
5065 Consum Gas	21.75	20.25	20.75	
800 Crush Int	19¼	19¼	19½	— ⅛
540 Cygnus A	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
260 Cygnus B	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	— ⅛
2800 Dom Fdrs	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	+ ⅛
1680 Dom Stores	13⅛	12¾	13⅛	+ ⅛
2460 duPont Can	18	17⅝	18	+ ⅛
475 Dyix Div A	7	6¾	7	+ ⅛
725 Emco	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
5115 Falcon	94	91	91½	—4
1800 Fed Grain	.8	7½	7½	— ½
150 Gen Dist Can	17½	17½	17½	— ½
600 Gt L Pap	16	16	16	
249 Gt W Life	45	44½	45	
1255 Greyhd Can	15⅛	15	15	
1183 Guar Trust	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
6930 Gulf Can	23⅞	23½	23⅝	— ⅜
300 Hawk Sid	2.70	2.60	2.70	+ .10
10525 Huron & Erie	21¼	21	21	— ⅜
3490 IAC Ltd	18¾	18	18	— ⅛
2150 Indusmin	11½	11	11	— ⅜
110 Inland Gas	13	13	13	
4690 Int P Line	28⅜	28½	28⅝	
4500 Inv Grp A	7⅞	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
1600 Jockey Cl	4.40	4.25	4.25	—.15
33900 Kaiser Resour	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
744 Labatt J	24	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
2800 Lk Ont Cem	2.60	2.55	2.55	—.05
930 Loblaw A	5¾	5¾	5¾	
215 Loblaw B	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
845 Loeb	3.85	3.80	3.80	
2038 MacM Bl	24⅝	24½	24½	— ⅛
1955 Moore	36¼	35¾	36⅛	
6318 Norand	34¼	33¾	33¾	— ⅜
15935 Nor Cnt G	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
1650 OSF Ind	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
13825 Oshawa A	12½	12	12	— ⅜
3382 Pembina A	6½	6½	6½	
228 Petrofina	22½	22½	22½	— ⅛
500 Rothmans	11¼	11	11	
3925 Scotts Rest	14¼	14	14	— ⅛
11938 Shell Can A	35⅝	35⅛	35¾	— ⅜
3313 Simpsn Ltd	20½	20	20¼	— ⅛
400 Simp Str A	27	26¾	27	
450 Slater Sh	10⅞	10¾	10¾	+ ⅛
150 Std Brdg Ltd	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
8272 Steel Can	25¾	25⅛	25¼	
7135 Super Pet	48¼	46	48¼	+2¼
600 Teledyn Can	4.75	4.70	4.70	—.05
582 Texaco Can	34⅝	34	34	— ⅛
5007 Tor Dm Bk	25½	25¼	25⅝	
1575 Trad Grp A	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	
2712 Trans Can	33⅝	33⅛	33⅛	
1040 Trans Mt	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	
1000 Un Carb Can	17	16¾	16¾	
4042 Un Gas Can	15½	15¼	15¾	— ⅛
420 Walnoco	5.00	4.95	4.95	—.05
100 Weldwood	14½	14½	14⅝	— ½
2400 Weston Intl	12¾	12¾	13¾	— ⅛
415 Weigh Can	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ½
7846 Weston	17½	17½	17⅝	
37) White Pass	12	12	12	
MINES				
4227 Agnico	2.99	2.80	2.99	+ .19
700 A Rouyn	.33½	.33½	.33½	—.01½
1300 Aunor	2.45	2.45	2.45	
1975 Beth Cop	17.12	16.75	17.00	—.37
700 Bralor	2.00	1.95	2.00	
2200 Brenda	6.50	6.40	6.40	—.10
2050 Brun MS	5.30	5.10	5.10	—.25
10600 Camflo	3.45	1.35	3.40	+ .15
1550 Can Tung	2.05	1.98	2.05	+ .03
4630 Cassiar	22.75	22.50	22.50	—.25
4335 Chmaicy	2.64	2.54	2.63	—.02
2500 Coch Will	.39½	.36	.39½	+ .02½
23260 C Maren	2.25	2.10	2.25	+ .10
3500 C Morris	1.87	1.85	1.85	—.04
2100 C Ramlr	1.78	1.72	1.72	—.06
700 Copper	1.26	1.26	1.26	—.04
1125 Crymt	8.80	8.80	8.80	—.10
2065 Denis	25.25	25.00	25.00	
2990 East Sull	2.95	2.90	2.91	—.04
12450 Giant Mac	5.25	5.00	5.15	
400 Granisl	11.00	11.00	11.00	
600 Holling	40.00	40.00	40.00	
100 Int Hall	1.25	1.25	1.25	+ .4
300 Int Mogul	10.50	10.25	10.25	—.50
500 Joutel Cop	.73	.73	.73	+ .01
9520 Krn Kotle	.52	.50	.50	—.03
1031 Kerr Ad	8.60	8.40	8.60	—.20
435 Larad	40.00	40.00	40.00	
1358 L Duffl	14.12	14.00	14.00	—.25
1411 LL Lac	2.00	1.95	2.00	
600 La Lx	4.55	4.50	4.50	—.10
1411 LL Lac	2.00	1.95	2.00	
2210 Madelin	2.76	2.71	2.71	—.05
1255 Greyhd Can	15⅛	15	15	
1183 Guar Trust	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
6930 Gulf Can	23⅞	23½	23⅝	— ⅜
300 Hawk Sid	2.70	2.60	2.70	+ .10
10525 Huron & Erie	21¼	21	21	— ⅜
3490 IAC Ltd	18¾	18	18	— ⅛
2150 Indusmin	11½	11	11	— ⅜
110 Inland Gas	13	13	13	
4690 Int P Line	28⅜	28½	28⅝	
4500 Inv Grp A	7⅞	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
1600 Jockey Cl	4.40	4.25	4.25	—.15
33900 Kaiser Resour	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛

هكذا صفة الأصل

American Stock Exchange Trading

High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
6	3⅞	Abrdn P .12f	2	3⅞	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
4⅞	2¼	Acme Hamil	8	2¾	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
3⅝	2⅛	Acme Prec	8	2½	2½	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
24⅝	15¾	Action Ind	23	19⅞	20¼	19¾	20	+ ⅜
4⅝	3⅝	Adams Russl	3	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
18⅛	8⅝	Admiral Intl	17	11⅝	11⅝	11¼	11½	
12⅝	6	A&E Plast P	10	6⅝	6⅝	6⅛	6¼	
14⅝	8⅝	Aero Flo .20	17	11⅝	12	11⅜	11¾	— ⅛
27⅝	17⅝	Aerojet .50a	6	18⅛	18⅛	17¾	18	+ ⅛
14	6¼	Aeronca Inc	42	7⅛	7⅜	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
8⅝	4⅝	Aerovox Cp	35	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
15	10⅛	Affil Cap Cp	42	10⅛	11	10⅛	10⅝	— ⅛
10	6⅝	Affil Cap wt	40	6⅝	7	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
13⅝	8⅝	Affil Hose .20	23	9¼	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+ ¼
9⅝	6	AIC Phot s.5t	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
6⅝	3⅝	Aiken Ind	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
19	9⅝	Airborne Frt	6	10	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	5⅝	Airpax Elec	3	7¾	7¾	7½	7½	— ¼
27	11	Airwick B .32	9	24⅝	25	24⅝	25	— ⅛
27⅝	16¼	AlazXa .45a	3	18	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
65	54	AlaP pf4.20	z100	54½	54½	54½	54½	+ ¼
32⅝	23⅝	AlaWood 1.60	8	23⅝	23⅝	23	23	— ⅞
8⅝	5⅝	Alaska Airl	31	5⅝	5⅝	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
14	5⅝	Alba Wal .24	13	7⅝	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
7⅝	4⅝	Aldon Ind	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	
23⅝	17⅝	AllisMtg 1.57g	31	21½	21¾	21½	21⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	6	All Amer Ind	11	6½	6⅝	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
13⅝	13⅝	Alleghy Airl	5	10⅝	11	10⅝	11	
12	6⅝	AlleghAirl wt	9	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
14⅝	8⅝	AlleghyCp wt	25	9⅛	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	— ⅛
25⅝	15⅝	Allen El .27f	76	19	20¼	18⅝	19⅝	+ ⅝
48⅝	24¼	Alliance T R	14	40⅝	40⅝	40	40	— ⅝
33	20⅝	AllencTR wt	8	20¼	20⅝	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅜
3⅝	3	Allied Art	13	3	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
12⅝	8	Allied Contrl	5	10⅞	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
10⅝	7	Allison Sll .40	3	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
7⅝	4	Alpha Ind	3	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Altaroil Co	7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
17⅝	12⅝	Alter Fds .50	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
13⅝	9⅝	AlumSpec .44	8	10⅝	10⅝	10	10⅝	
25⅝	10⅝	Amco Ind	370	21⅝	22⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	14⅝	A Hassl L wt	99	15⅛	15¼	15	15	— ⅛
20	12⅝	Am Agronom	30	12⅛	12⅝	12	12⅝	
10⅝	6⅝	A Airlvnd .20	9	8⅝	8⅝	8⅛	8½	— ½
12⅝	8	Am Biltrt .30	1	8	8	8	8	
6⅝	4	A BkStra .21f	12	4⅛	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+ ⅛
37⅝	30⅝	AmBldgM .24	28	33½	33⅝	33¼	33⅝	— ⅛
27	21⅝	A CanM 1.62g	72	22⅝	23⅛	22⅝	23⅛	+ ½
31⅝	23⅝	A Fitch 1.24g	7	26½	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
9	3⅝	Am Fitch wt	13	5⅛	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
6⅝	3⅝	A Israeli .23g	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	9	A.MaizeA .33a	8	12½	13	12½	13	+ ⅛
42⅝	31½	Am Mf 1.20g	3	31¼	31⅝	31¼	31⅝	+ ⅛
28⅝	18⅝	AmMotInns	89	25	25¼	24¼	25	+ ⅛
22⅝	20⅝	AmPetrf a.5a	16	22	22	22	22	+ ⅜
13⅝	7⅝	A RltyTr .49g	8	9⅞	10	9⅝	9⅝	
13⅝	8⅝	AmSal Equip	81	9⅝	9⅝	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
9⅝	4⅝	AmTech I 1f	4	5⅛	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
24⅝	16⅝	AmesDep Str	79	23⅛	23⅝	22⅝	22⅞	— 1⅜
21⅝	16⅝	Amrep Corp	123	17	18⅝	16⅝	17⅝	+ ½
6⅝	3⅝	Andy Gard	3	5	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
26⅝	23⅝	Angelica .18	45	25⅛	25⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅝
3⅝	1⅝	Anglo Lautro	187	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅞	+ ⅛
15	8⅝	Ansul Co	11	10½	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	5⅝	Anthony Ind	20	7⅛	7⅝	7	7⅛	
3⅝	1⅝	AO Indust	45	1⅞	2	1⅞	2	
7⅝	2⅝	Apollo Indust	73	4⅝	5⅝	4¼	5⅝	+ 1⅛
13⅝	4⅝	Applied Data	22	5⅞	6	5⅝	5¾	— ⅛
7⅝	2⅝	Applied Dev	8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
29⅝	23⅝	Aquitain Ltd	23	28⅝	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝	— ⅛
35⅝	17⅝	Arctic Ent	234	30½	30⅝	30¼	30⅝	+ ¼
3⅝	2	Argus Inc	29	2⅛	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
19	13⅝	ArizColoLd C	4	14⅛	14⅛	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
27⅝	16⅝	Ark Best .30	8	25⅛	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	— ½
28⅝	24⅝	ArkLGas 1.30	60	25⅞	26⅝	25⅛	26⅛	— ½
14⅝	7⅝	Arrow Elect	45	8⅛	8⅛	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
28⅝	18⅝	Arundel	5	23⅝	24⅛	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	5	Arwood Cp	3	5	5⅝	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
23⅝	13⅝	Asamera Oil	258	18⅞	19½	18½	18⅝	— ⅜
15⅝	8⅝	Ashl Oil Can	22	12½	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	— ⅛
11	7	ASPRO .25b	13	8½	8½	8⅛	8½	+ ¼
25	18⅝	AssdBaby .60	x23	20	20⅛	19¼	20⅛	
5⅝	4⅛	AssdFdSt .20	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
30⅝	24	Assd M 1.80g	33	24⅝	24⅝	24½	24⅝	— ⅛
28⅝	27⅝	AsdProd .48	3	27¼	27⅛	27¼	27⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	9½	Atalanta Cp	18	9¼	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅜
3⅝	2	Atco Chem	27	2	2	2	2	
18⅝	15	Atico M .91g	23	18¾	18¾	18½	18¾	
7⅝	4⅝	Atico Mtg wt	27	6	6⅛	6	6⅛	
18⅝	13⅝	Atl CMtn .93g	30	15⅝	15¾	15	15	— ⅜
3⅝	1⅝	Atlas Cp wt	122	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
25⅝	19	Ausgt Inc	16	19	19¼	18½	18½	— 1
[illegible]	11	Austral Oil	51	11½	12	11¼	11½	
19⅝	9½	Auto Bldg	38	9⅝	9⅞	9½	9⅞	+ ⅛
[illegible]	6⅝	Automat Rad	39	6⅞	7⅛	6⅞	6⅝	— ⅛
[illegible]	5	AutomSvc .20	17	5⅞	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
[illegible]	32	AutoSwit .45g	8	45⅝	46	45⅞	46	+ ⅛
[illegible]	4	AVC Corp	2	6½	6½	6½	6½	
[illegible]	6⅝	AVEMC .10	14	8	8	7⅞	8	

B

High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
[illegible]	22	BagdCop .40b	14	31⅛	31¼	30	30¼	— ¼
[illegible]	[illegible]	Baker Ind n	8	21	21⅛	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
[illegible]	15⅝	Baker M .42g	9	17	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
[illegible]	20⅝	Bald DH .60	14	20⅝	21⅛	20⅝	21¼	+ ⅛
[illegible]	5⅝	Bald Sec .16g	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
[illegible]	4⅝	Ball Co	11	5¼	5¼	5⅛	5¼	— ¼
[illegible]	2⅝	Bang Pun wt	13	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
[illegible]	8⅝	Banister Cntl	27	8¾	9⅝	8⅝	9¼	+ ½
[illegible]	22	BankrUt a.4g	21	27⅛	28⅛	27⅛	27⅞	+ ⅛
[illegible]	3⅝	Banner Indus	7	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
[illegible]	4⅝	Barb Lynn	18	6	6½	6	6½	+ ⅜
[illegible]	[illegible]	Barnes Eng	6	14⅛	14⅝	14	14	
[illegible]	5⅝	Barnwel Ind	78	11⅝	12⅛	11⅝	11⅝	
[illegible]	[illegible]	Barry R 1.67f	8	14⅛	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	
[illegible]	5	Barry Wr .20	21	7⅞	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
[illegible]	2⅝	Bartell Med	35	4⅛	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	Barth Sp .33	72	10⅞	11⅛	10⅝	10⅞	— ⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	BartonBr .45f	7	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
[illegible]	6	Bartons Cdy	17	6	6	6	6	— ½
[illegible]	2⅛	Baruch Fostr	49	2⅝	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅜
[illegible]	2⅝	BBI Inc	14	2⅝	3	2⅝	3	+ ⅛
[illegible]	18½	Beco Ind 1	5	20⅛	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
[illegible]	6⅝	Behaviorl RL	87	6⅞	7⅝	6⅞	7	
[illegible]	9⅝	Behring Corp	13	9⅝	10	9⅝	9⅝	
[illegible]	4	Bell Electrn	14	4⅝	4½	4¼	4¼	
[illegible]	7	Belscot .40f	23	7⅞	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
[illegible]	17	BenS Mg .90g	18	19⅝	19¾	19⅝	19½	+ ¼
[illegible]	4	Ben StMg wt	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
[illegible]	6⅝	Benrus Corp	8	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅞	+ ¼
[illegible]	10⅝	BergBrun .24	29	11	11⅝	10⅝	11	
[illegible]	20¼	Berg B pf1.15	1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
[illegible]	4⅝	Bertea Corp	17	5½	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
[illegible]	20	Berven Carpt	24	25⅝	26	25⅝	26	+ ⅝
[illegible]	6⅝	Beth Cp .78t	11	7½	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
[illegible]	9	Beverly Ent	209	10½	11⅛	10¼	10⅞	+ ⅜
[illegible]	17⅝	Big Bear 1.08	20	31	32⅛	31	32	+ ⅝
[illegible]	22⅝	BinnySmith 1	8	27¼	27¼	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅝
[illegible]	17⅝	Bio Dynam	15	17⅝	18⅛	17	17	— 1
[illegible]	4⅝	Bluebird Inc	49	6	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅜
[illegible]	1⅝	Bluebird wt	18	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
[illegible]	15⅝	Bohack Corp	32	17⅝	17⅝	17	17¼	— ½
[illegible]	5⅝	Bolt Beranek	8	5¼	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
[illegible]	15⅝	Boothe Comp	41	16¾	17	16⅝	16⅞	+ ⅛
[illegible]	4⅛	Botany Ind	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
[illegible]	3½	Bowmar Ins	20	4	4	4	4⅝	+ ⅛
[illegible]	14½	Bowne Co .16	14	17¾	17¾	17½	17⅝	— ⅛
[illegible]	15	Bow Vall .10	40	27¼	27¼	26¾	26¾	
[illegible]	[illegible]	Bow Vy fn.10	1	26	26	26	26	
[illegible]	17½	Brad Ragen	42	18⅝	19⅛	18¼	18⅞	+ ⅛
[illegible]	21⅝	BradfCom Sy	127	24⅝	25⅛	24⅝	25	
[illegible]	9	Branch In .50	12	13⅝	14	13⅝	14	+ ½
[illegible]	6⅝	BraniffAir wt	39	12⅝	12⅝	12⅛	12¼	— ⅜
[illegible]	7⅝	BrnlAirA .21f	375	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
[illegible]	14⅝	BrascanLf 1b	168	18½	18½	18¼	18⅛	— ⅝
[illegible]	7⅝	Breeze .59f	6	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
[illegible]	3⅝	BroDart Ind	50	3⅝	4	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅛
[illegible]	3¼	Brody Seatg	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
[illegible]	2⅝	BrksPer .20	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
[illegible]	1⅝	Brown Co wt	31	2⅝	2⅝	2½	2½	— ¼
[illegible]	24	BwnF A .40b	2	30	30	30	30	— ¼
[illegible]	23⅝	BwnF B .40b	31	29½	29½	29	29	— ½
[illegible]	1⅝	BrownF pf.40	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
[illegible]	8⅝	Bruce Robert	17	10⅝	11	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
[illegible]	35⅝	BT Mtg 1.25g	19	37⅝	38⅛	37½	37⅝	— ½
[illegible]	1⅝	BTB Corp	63	2⅛	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
[illegible]	7⅝	BTUEng .07p	10	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
[illegible]	2⅝	Buehler Cp	6	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
[illegible]	10	Buell Ind .15f	4	10⅝	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
[illegible]	19⅝	Bundy Corp 1	23	28¼	28¼	27½	27½	— ¾
[illegible]	4⅝	Burgess Ind	33	5	5	4⅞	5	
[illegible]	26⅝	Burns Intl .40	12	27½	28	27½	28	+ ½
[illegible]	3	Burr JP .05g	8	3	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
[illegible]	4⅝	Butler Aviat	39	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5¼	
[illegible]	10	Buttes Gs Oil	54	11⅞	11⅞	11¼	11⅝	+ ¼

C

High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
[illegible]	11⅝	Cablecom Gn	6	11⅞	12	11¾	11¾	
[illegible]	20⅝	Caldor .10d	226	29	29	27	27⅛	— 2
[illegible]	18⅝	Calcomp	118	18⅝	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ¼
[illegible]	14⅝	Cal Hlt Care	53	15½	16⅛	15½	15⅝	+ ½
[illegible]	32	CalPrtCem 1	1	36	36	36	36	
[illegible]	15⅝	Camcoinc .15	12	18¼	18¼	17¾	18⅛	+ ⅛
[illegible]	5 15-16	CampbChib	106	7⅛	7½	7⅛	7 5-16	+ 1-16
[illegible]	3⅝	CdnExp G&O	14	3⅝	3 15-16	3¾	3⅞	+ 1-16
[illegible]	6⅝	Cdn Homestd	125	9½	10	9½	9⅝	+ 1-16
[illegible]	14⅝	CdnHydro .25	5	15	15	15	15	— ¼
[illegible]	10⅝	CdnJavlin .44f	43	13½	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅜
[illegible]	2⅝	Cdn Marconi	13	3	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
[illegible]	9⅝	Cdn Occidntl	7	10½	10⅞	10½	10⅞	+ ⅜
[illegible]	35½	Cdn SuperOil	37	41⅞	42	41¼	41⅝	— ⅜
[illegible]	4⅝	Canaveral .16f	8	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
[illegible]	2⅛	Canoga Ind	7	2½	2½	2½	2½	
[illegible]	3⅝	Cap Ind .16p	11	8⅝	9⅛	8⅝	9	— ⅛
[illegible]	2⅝	Career Acad	40	2⅝	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
[illegible]	10⅝	Caressa Inc	56	14⅞	15½	14⅛	14⅝	— ⅛
[illegible]	62⅝	Carnatn 1.20	15	83⅝	86½	83⅝	86½	+ 2¼
[illegible]	14⅝	Caro Pipe .80	8	18⅞	19	18⅝	19	+ ⅛
[illegible]	65	CaroPL pf 5	z300	70	70	66½	66½	— 1½
[illegible]	3⅝	Carousel Fsh	6	3½	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	+ ⅛
[illegible]	13⅝	CarrolDv .90f	60	13⅝	14⅝	13⅝	14⅝	+ ⅝
[illegible]	15	CastleA .80	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ X
[illegible]	2⅝	Castleton Ind	33	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
[illegible]	8⅝	Cavitron Cp	8	11⅝	12	11⅝	12	+ ⅛
[illegible]	7⅝	CelloCraft	44	7⅝	8⅛	7⅝	8	+ ⅛
[illegible]	14	Cen Sec 1.30g	16	14⅛	14⅛	14	14	— ½
[illegible]	7⅝	Centryind .24	7	10⅛	10⅛	10	10	— ¼
[illegible]	2⅝	Certified Cp	7	3	3⅛	3	3⅛	
[illegible]	2	Certron Cp	39	3⅝	3⅝	3¼	3⅛	— ⅛
[illegible]	7¼	ChadwM .15g	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅜
[illegible]	18½	ChampHo .10	371	25⅛	27¼	25⅛	25⅝	— ⅛
[illegible]	3	Charan Ind	11	5⅛	5⅛	5	5⅛	— ⅛
[illegible]	16	Charter Med	24	16⅛	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+ ⅜
[illegible]	12	Chelt Gas .68	3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
[illegible]	20⅝	Cherry Burr	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
[illegible]	25	ChiRivl 1.60a	1	25	25	25	25	— ¼
[illegible]	8⅝	Christian Cos	68	9⅛	9⅛	8⅝	8⅞	— ⅜
[illegible]	10⅝	CIC Leasing	16	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
[illegible]	8	CinmaS .30a	17	8⅝	8⅝	8½	8¼	— ⅜
[illegible]	3⅝	Cinerama	45	3⅝	4	3⅝	3¾	
[illegible]	31⅝	Circle K .22	25	36½	36½	35½	35½	— 1¼
[illegible]	3⅝	CitSv AB wt	49	3⅞	4	3⅝	3⅝	
[illegible]	12⅝	Citizen F .24	25	13⅝	13⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅝
[illegible]	8⅝	CityGsFla .50	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
[illegible]	3⅝	ClarkCbl .02e	6	3⅛	3½	3⅛	3⅛	+ ¼
[illegible]	14⅝	Clarke G .10g	14	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
[illegible]	13⅝	Clarkson Ind	7	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
[illegible]	4	Clarostat	2	5	5	4⅞	4⅞	
[illegible]	3⅝	Clary Corp	9	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ¼
[illegible]	12⅝	Clinton Mer	6	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ¼
[illegible]	5⅝	Clopay .37t	53	10⅝	11⅛	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅛
[illegible]	8⅝	CMI Corp	82	9¼	9¼	8⅞	9	— ⅝
[illegible]	24⅝	CMI Inv Cp	15	32	32	32	32	
[illegible]	3⅝	Coburn Corp	37	6⅛	6½	6⅛	6⅛	
[illegible]	[illegible]	Coff Mat .09b	14	13⅝	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
[illegible]	4⅝	Cohen Hatfd	15	5	5	5	5	— ⅛
[illegible]	6	Cohu Elec .10	10	7⅛	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	— ⅛
[illegible]	11⅝	Cole Natl .44	18	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ¼
[illegible]	26⅝	Coleman .40	30	33⅝	33⅝	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅜
[illegible]	45⅝	Colon Coml	89	52	55⅛	51⅝	52⅝	+ 1⅛
[illegible]	25⅛	Colon Cml wt	29	26½	27⅛	26½	26⅞	+ ⅜
[illegible]	9⅝	Colon Snd .30	15	11	11⅛	10⅝	10½	— ⅛
[illegible]	25⅝	Colwl Co .28g	6	29⅝	29⅝	29	29	— ⅝
[illegible]	23	Colw M 1.74g	28	25¼	26	25¼	26	+ ⅜
[illegible]	6⅝	Colwl Mtg wt	40	7⅛	7⅛	7	7	

High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
21¾	12½	Combustn Eq	35	16¾	17½	16¾	17	
27⅝	21	Cominco .70	16	23⅛	23⅛	22⅝	23	— ⅜
10⅝	6½	Coml All .10g	13	7⅛	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅜
18⅝	13½	Coml Met .60	13	14⅛	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
14⅝	6¾	Commodor	40	10⅛	10⅝	9⅞	10⅛	— ⅛
14⅝	8½	ComHlth Fac	13	8⅝	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ½
29⅝	22½	Com PS 1.50b	6	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
17⅛	6⅞	Comprah Des	8	11⅞	11⅞	11	11	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅛	CompuDyne	10	2¼	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
7¼	3½	Comput Eq	21	4	4⅛	4	4	
5⅝	2⅞	Comput Instr	7	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
13⅝	7¼	Comput Invst	18	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Comp M .28a	2	2⅛	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	+ ⅛
21	7⅞	Computest	32	8⅝	8⅝	8	8	— ⅜
17⅝	8⅝	Conchemco	13	13	13⅝	13	13⅛	
13⅜	6⅛	Concord Fab	7	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅝
13⅝	9⅝	Condec Corp	6	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
6⅞	3⅞	Connlly Con	14	4	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅛
11⅝	6½	Connrex .30b	10	8¼	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+ ⅛
9	4	Conroy Inc	29	6⅝	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅜
1 15-16	1⅛	Con Cdn Far	15	1⅛	1¼	1 1-16	1 1-16	— 1-16
15⅝	7⅝	ConDenS .05g	19	12½	13	12½	12⅞	+ ⅜
9⅝	4⅛	Con Nat Sh A	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
13⅝	6	Con OG 1.12l	53	7	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
15⅝	8⅛	Con Rellng	5	10⅝	10⅝	10½	10½	
4⅛	1¾	Cont Mater	137	3⅛	3½	3⅛	3½	+ ¼
9½	6⅛	Cont Tel wt	16	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
13½	9⅛	Cook Elek .30	24	11⅛	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅝
14⅝	8½	Cook Ind	56	11	11	10½	10⅝	— ⅛
15	7	Cooper Jarrt	9	12⅝	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛
9⅝	5	Cordon Intl	23	7½	7⅝	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
24	13⅝	Core Labs	71	13⅝	15⅛	13⅝	14⅝	+ ⅝
31	22	Corrn Blk .72	3	27⅛	27⅛	27	27	— ⅛
26½	19⅛	Cousins .84g	54	21	22⅛	21	21½	+ ⅜
25⅝	16½	CoxCble Com	59	17⅝	18⅛	17⅛	17⅝	+ ⅛
9	4	Craig Corp	9	4⅝	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+ ⅛
16⅛	8½	CramerE .37f	13	11⅝	12	11½	11⅝	+ ⅜
17⅝	8¼	Creative Mgt	31	8	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
32¼	21½	CroslaP 2.60a	19	24	24	23⅝	24	
16⅛	5⅛	Crest Foam	6	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9½	+ ⅜
9⅝	3½	Crestmont	23	5⅛	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+ ⅛
25⅝	19⅝	Crompton .80	51	21	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛	— ⅛
8½	5⅝	CrowleyM .30	2	6	6	6	6	
51⅝	31	CwnCPt 1.22t	19	33½	34⅛	33⅛	33⅝	+ ⅜
14	8	Crystal Oil	12	8⅝	8⅝	8½	8½	
20⅛	12½	Cubic Cp .10g	40	12⅞	12⅝	12	12⅝	— ¼
8½	4½	Curtis Math	15	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
41⅛	25¼	CutlerA .44	20	36½	37	36¼	36¼	— ¼
38⅛	23⅛	CutlerB .44	5	33	33⅛	33	33	

D

High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
14⅞	8½	Daitch .25g	15	11¾	11¾	11½	11½	— ¼
16¾	8½	DamonC .40	3	8⅝	8⅝	8¼	8¼	— ⅜
25⅛	16½	Danielln .12g	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	2¼	Daryl Ind	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
7⅛	3⅝	Data Control	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
29⅝	16⅛	Data Documt	8	16⅝	17⅛	16⅝	17½	+ ⅝
9⅝	5⅛	Data Prod	118	5⅞	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	8⅛	Day Mines	67	9	10⅛	9	10⅛	+ 1⅛
10⅝	6½	Daylin wt	45	7	7⅛	6⅝	6⅞	
20	8⅝	DCA Develop	25	14⅛	15	14⅛	14½	+ ¼
43⅞	24⅝	Dearborn St	70	33½	35⅝	32⅛	32⅝	— 1⅛
9½	5⅛	De Jur A .79f	9	5⅛	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
18	11	Del Labs	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	— ⅝
25⅝	17⅝	Delta Cp Am	137	22⅝	23⅝	22⅛	22⅝	+ ⅜
43⅛	26⅛	Deltona Corp	49	26⅝	27⅛	26⅝	26½	
24⅞	10½	Deltn Fd .37g	x8	14½	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
33¼	21	Den Tal Ez	114	26⅝	27⅛	25⅝	26	— ⅝
31⅞	25⅛	Depositors 1a	1	25½	25½	25½	25½	— ¼
15⅝	8⅛	Dero Ind .45f	11	8⅝	8⅝	8	8	— ¼
16⅛	9⅝	DeRose Ind	10	9⅝	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛	+ ⅜
34	19½	Deseret Ph	82	26½	27	25½	25½	— 1¼
47⅝	20⅛	DevCpA 2.39f	42	37¼	38	36⅝	37⅝	+ ⅝
24⅝	18	Dev Cp wt	47	18⅝	19⅛	18⅝	18⅞	+ ⅛
18⅛	10½	Devon Appar	57	11⅛	11⅝	11⅛	11¼	— ⅛
35⅞	22¼	DHJ Indust	38	22⅝	23⅛	22	22⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	8	DieboldC Lsg	32	8⅝	8⅝	8½	8½	— ½
9⅞	6⅛	Dield V .14g	16	6⅛	6⅛	6½	6½	— ⅛
27⅛	17⅝	Dillard .30g	13	21⅝	22½	21⅝	22½	+ ¾
4⅝	2½	Diodes Inc	36	2½	2½	2⅛	2⅝	— ⅛
17⅛	10⅝	Diversey .50	11	14⅛	14⅝	14¼	14⅛	
14⅝	7½	Dixilyn Corp	17	7⅝	8	7⅝	7⅞	
110⅝	78⅛	Dome Petrol	88	98¼	100¼	97¼	98	— ½
15⅝	12½	Domtar .60	14	13⅝	13⅝	13	13	— ⅛
8⅝	3⅞	DPA Inc	38	7	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Drew Natl	18	4	4	4	4	
24¼	14	Driver H .10r	14	14	14⅛	13	13	— 1⅛
23⅞	17	Drug Fair .40	5	17½	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
6⅞	3⅝	Duralgy Co	15	3⅝	3½	3⅝	3⅝	
11⅝	8⅝	Duro Tst .15d	57	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
10¼	5⅝	Dynalectrn	31	6⅝	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ¼
17⅝	12	Dynell E .65f	4	12	12¼	12	12¼	+ ⅛

E

High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
10½	5¾	Eagle Cloth	6	6¼	6¼	6	6	— ½
35⅝	20½	EriScheib .48	37	29½	29¼	28½	29¼	— ¼
8¼	5⅛	Earth Resrcs	15	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
24	16¼	Eason Oil .30	11	19⅝	19⅝	19½	19½	— ⅜
12⅛	7⅝	EastnAir .54t	10	8¼	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
20⅝	14⅝	Eastrn Co .96	3	18⅛	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	— ¼
19⅝	5⅞	Eastn Frght	23	13⅝	14⅝	13⅝	14⅛	
8⅝	4	Eckmar Cp	4	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	
16	10¼	Edgingtn Oil	2	11	11	11	11	+ ¼
33⅛	18⅝	Edmos .13	59	19⅛	20	18½	19⅛	— ⅜
13⅛	8⅛	Edo Corp	19	9	9	8½	8½	— ⅜
9	5⅝	Egan M .20g	5	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5½	
16⅞	9⅝	Ehren Photo	20	13⅛	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	— ¼
10¾	5⅞	Elco Corp	7	8½	8½	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
14⅛	10	ElectHose .20	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
16⅝	10½	Electrog .60	6	10½	10½	10½	10½	
7⅝	4⅛	Elect Assist	8	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
9½	5	Electron Eng	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
10⅝	3⅞	Elect Resch	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
24⅝	13⅞	Electron .60	12	19¼	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	+ ⅜
13⅛	8¼	Electros .22f	22	8⅝	9	8⅝	8⅝	+ ¼
2	1¼	Elgin Nat wt	16	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
10⅝	6⅞	El Tronics	12	8¼	9	8⅝	8⅝	+ ¼
8⅝	4½	Emenee Cp	15	4⅝	4⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— 1
15½	11	Emery In .30	55	12⅝	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅜
19⅛	13⅝	Emp Fin .92f	16	14	14	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	3½	Entron Inc	10	3½	3½	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
21⅝	17¼	EpkoShoe .64	5	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
6⅛	4½	Equit Cp .05e	48	4⅝	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
32½	20⅝	Equity Fd wt	134	23	24⅛	22	22⅝	— ⅝
10⅝	6¼	EquityNat In	28	8¼	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
6⅛	4⅝	Ero Ind	7	4½	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
16⅛	8½	Esgro Inc	9	10¼	10¼	10	10⅛	— ⅛
8⅝	4⅝	Espey Mfg	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
22⅛	13⅝	Esquire Rad	12	14⅝	14⅝	14¼	14⅛	— ¼
6⅛	2⅞	Essex Chem	13	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
4⅛	2	Els-Hokin Cp	2	2	2⅛	2	2	
10	5½	Evans Ar Ind	7	8	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
17	10½	Execuline .24	6	11½	11½	11½	11½	— ¼

F

High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
28½	15⅛	Fa Ind	301	15⅝	16¼	15⅝	15⅝	
13⅝	7⅛	Falen .40b	6	8	8¼	8	8¼	+ ¼
8⅝	3½	Farics Natl	4	4	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
15	6⅝	Fairfwd Noble	42	7⅛	7½	7	7	— ⅛
16½	6½	Falcon Sd	12	7	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
6⅛	3½	Family Rec	5	3⅝	4⅛	3⅝	4⅛	+ ⅛
5½	3⅝	Fed Resrces	70	3½	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
15⅝	11½	FedMart .40b	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	
16⅝	11⅝	Felmont Oil	25	15	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
24¼	13½	Felsway .32	36	14⅝	15⅝	14⅝	15⅛	+ ⅜
17⅝	10⅛	Firebord wt	16	11⅛	11⅝	11	11	— ¼
29⅝	24⅝	FidelGr 1.52g	15	26⅝	27	26½	27	+ ⅜
9⅛	5¾	FidelcoGr wt	14	6	6	5⅞	6	
22½	19	Fld Ml 1.31g	52	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20½	— ⅛
11⅝	5⅝	Filmways	7	6	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
19	12⅝	FiltrDyn .01e	4	14	14¼	14	14	+ ⅜
26⅝	21	FinSaBa .20a	47	22½	22½	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅝
17¼	11	FiniGenl .24	18	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
21⅝	16¼	Fst Den 1.03g	33	18⅛	18⅛	17⅞	18	— ¼
7⅝	4¼	Fst Denv wt	80	4⅛	4⅛	4	4	— ¼
4	1½	FirstNtl Real	7	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
1⅝	⅛	FirstNtlRl wt	8	½	⅝	½	⅝	+ ⅛
23⅛	16⅝	Fst SL S .24d	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
13½	11	FstUn RE .88	41	12	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
15	10	FischerP .66f	9	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
18⅝	12	Fishman .40	4	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	3¼	Fla Capital	8	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
24⅞	17⅝	FlaTile A .20	44	18¾	19¼	18½	18⅝	
17	11¼	Flowerind A	4	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
15⅝	10	Fluke Mf .41f	19	9⅝	9⅝	9½	9½	— ½
31	10	Fly Tiger wt	90	19⅝	21⅛	18⅞	19½	— ⅜
20⅝	15⅛	Foodrma .30	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ¼
90¾	64½	Ford Canda 2	z560	84½	84½	84	84	— 1
28⅛	16	Forest Cit .25	33	25¼	25⅛	25	25	— ¼
24¼	12⅝	ForestL .44f	63	18	18½	17¾	17¾	— ¾
51½	27⅝	FrankMnt .10	53	39¾	41	39⅝	40	+ ½
11⅝	9¼	Frank R .38g	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
22	16⅝	FranksNu .40	13	19	19¼	19	19	+ ¼
13⅝	12	Frantz Mfg	21	12	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅜
24⅝	15⅝	Fresnillo .30g	16	18	18⅝	17⅝	18⅛	+ ⅞
6⅝	3⅞	Friend Frost	5	4¼	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅝
9⅝	5⅝	Frier Ind .30	5	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
8⅝	4⅞	Frontier Air	53	4⅞	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ¼
6½	2¼	Front Air wt	6	3	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
9	4⅝	Frye Indust	372	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛

G

High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
12¼	4¾	Gariel Ind	28	9⅝	9⅞	9¼	9¼	— ⅜
25⅞	3⅝	Garan Inc .36	28	21¼	21¼	21⅛	21⅛	— ¼
27⅝	13⅝	Garcia Corp	6	15½	15½	15¼	15⅛	
11⅛	5⅝	Garland Cp	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
10½	5⅝	GateSpG .10p	15	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
20	12½	Gayld Ntl .30	35	16¼	16⅛	15⅝	16	— ½
26⅝	18⅝	Gaynor Statd	28	19½	19⅝	19¼	19½	+ ¼
11⅝	7⅝	Gearhart .24	5	9⅛	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	— ⅛
6⅛	2⅞	Gen Alloys	1	3	3	3	3	
33⅝	23⅝	Gen Battery	78	26⅝	26½	25⅞	25⅝	— ⅝
8½	4½	Gen Buildrs	27	5	5⅛	4⅞	5	
58⅝	38½	G Cinema .40	27	53⅝	53⅝	53	53	— ⅞
15⅝	8⅝	GenEduc Svc	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
11	3	G Emplo .04p	9	3⅝	3½	3¼	3½	+ ¼
10⅝	5⅝	Gen Interiors	14	5½	5½	5⅝	5⅝	
16	11	GenMtgl .91g	21	12⅝	13	12⅝	12⅝	
6	3⅝	Gen Plywood	13	3¼	3½	3¼	3½	+ ⅜
32⅛	14¼	Genge Ind	39	15	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
21¼	10⅝	GenerSc Ins	74	11½	12⅛	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
24	17⅝	Giant Fd .50a	19	21⅝	21¾	21	21⅝	+ ⅝
13⅝	8½	Giant Yel .40	136	9⅝	10⅝	9⅝	10⅝	+ 1⅛
32⅝	18⅝	Gilbert Flex	78	25¼	26	25	25⅝	+ ⅛
10	6	Gladding Cp	41	7¾	7⅞	7½	7½	— ⅛
10½	5¼	Glasrock Prd	19	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅜
13⅝	8½	Glen Ger .18t	15	9	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ½
14	11⅝	GlenDis B .10	7	11½	11½	11⅝	11⅝	— ½
31½	22½	GlobSec Sys	5	24½	25	24½	24⅝	+ ¼
30⅝	18⅝	Gloucstr En	11	18⅝	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅝
10¼	7⅞	Goldblatt .36	13	9⅛	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
15¼	13⅝	Goldn W Mob	16	14	14⅛	14	14⅛	
18½	16¼	GoodLS & Co	37	16⅞	17	15	15	— 1⅞
7⅝	4⅛	Goodway	33	4	4	3¾	3⅝	— ¼
11⅝	7⅛	Gorin Str .50	6	8½	8½	8½	8½	
11⅝	6¼	Gould Inc wt	86	9⅞	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	+ ¼
32	30⅝	Grainger .50	2	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	
6⅛	2⅝	Granger As	1	3	3	3	3	
12⅞	6⅛	Granite Mgt	10	7⅛	7⅛	7	7⅛	
12⅛	6⅛	Grass Val Gr	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ¼
14⅝	6⅝	Gray Mfg	13	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	GreatAm Ind	42	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
5⅝	2½	Gt Basin Pet	65	2½	2⅝	2½	2½	
		GtBasin Pt rt	255	3-32	3-32	1-32	1-32	
11⅝	6½	Gt Lak Chem	93	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
28½	18⅝	Greenmn .29t	9	25⅝	26⅛	25⅝	25⅝	
11⅝	7	Greyh C .20e	7	7⅝	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
42	22⅝	GRI Corp .12	55	32⅛	33⅛	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅞
16	18⅝	GrossTlcs .70	3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
11⅝	7⅛	GrowChm .32	8	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅞	Gruen Ind	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
4⅛	2½	GSC Enterp	29	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
4⅛	2⅛	GTI Corp	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
45¼	34	Guardian Ind	15	35	35⅛	35	35⅛	+ ¼
38	28¼	GuarMI 2.36g	47	34½	34⅛	34½	34⅝	+ ⅛
31⅛	18	Guardsn Ind	116	25⅝	27	25½	25½	— ⅜
25½	19⅝	Gulf Can .60	4	23¼	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	— ⅛
6¼	2⅝	Gulf St Land	20	4	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
11⅝	4⅝	Gulf Wind wt	214	7⅝	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛

H

High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
17⅝	9½	HallsMir .35g	5	14¾	15	14¾	15	+ ½
10⅝	6¼	Hamilton Cos	26	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
14½	5⅛	Hempsh Des	23	5⅛	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
15½	6⅝	Hampt Sh .32	34	11	11⅝	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
40⅝	25⅝	Harland .15g	35	34¾	35¼	34⅝	35⅛	+ ⅛
29⅝	17⅝	Harnischfr 1	6	23⅛	23⅛	23	23	— ⅛
15⅝	8⅝	Harifid Zody	30	9⅝	9⅝	9	9⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	3⅝	Harvard Ind	7	3⅛	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
26	6¼	Harvey St .24	7	13	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
12¼	6⅞	Hastings .20a	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
12½	7½	HealthM .60	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	19¼	Hecks Inc .08	50	22½	24⅛	22½	23⅛	+ ⅞
6⅝	3½	Heinicke Inst	44	3⅝	3⅝	3½	3½	
13⅝	10⅝	Helm M .22g	248	11⅝	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	
37⅝	29⅛	HelenaRu .76	27	29⅝	30⅛	29½	29⅝	— 1⅛
27½	13⅝	Her Mal .36g	18	22⅝	23⅛	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
7½	4⅝	HIG Inc	16	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
11⅞	6¼	HiShear .20p	14	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6¼	— ⅛
31¼	25½	Highle Ml .80	7	25	25	24½	24½	— 1
48½	32⅝	Hillnbrd .40g	76	32⅝	33⅛	32½	33	+ ¼
11⅝	6⅝	Hilhavn .04p	14	6⅝	6⅝	6⅛	6½	— ⅛
60	36	Hilton Hot wt	3	49⅛	49½	48⅝	48½	— 1½
13⅝	6⅛	Hipotronics	12	8⅞	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅜
4⅛	2⅝	Hofm Indust	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Holly Corp	17	1½	1½	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
39⅝	25¼	Holoph 1.20a	12	37½	37½	37½	37½	
34⅝	24¼	HomeO A .50	47	32	32	31⅝	31⅞	— ½
34⅝	26	HomeO B .50	2	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	— ¼
57⅝	38⅝	Hormel 1.50	12	46	46½	46	46⅛	
24½	17⅛	Hoskins .80a	11	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
32⅛	10⅝	Hospital Affil	38	27¼	28	26⅞	27⅛	+ ½
46⅞	29	House Fabric	113	36½	38⅛	36½	37⅛	+ ⅝
21⅝	14	House Vis .32	28	14⅝	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	
37	28¼	HubbellA 1	2	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅛
38	28¼	HubbellB 1	14	30¼	30⅛	30¼	30⅛	— ¼
55	49⅛	Hudn&Man A	2	52¼	52¼	52¼	52¼	
49½	36⅝	HudB OG .50	37	45⅝	46	45¼	45⅝	+ ¼
17⅝	10⅝	Hudson Leas	11	10⅝	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛	+ ¼
15⅝	10⅝	Huffman .30p	13	13⅝	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	+ ¼
17⅛	13⅝	Husky Oil .15	47	15⅞	16⅝	15⅝	16⅛	+ ⅝
11⅝	6⅛	Hydrometl	53	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
45⅝	22⅛	Hygrad Food	10	38	38½	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅝
55½	39	HygrdFd pf 4	15	49½	50	49⅛	49⅝	

I

High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
36½	24⅛	IdealToy 1f	118	26½	26½	25½	26	— ¼
8⅝	3⅝	IHC Inc	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
12⅛	5⅛	IllusWar Enc	73	5½	6⅛	5⅝	5⅞	+ ½
8⅝	4⅝	Imoco Gatew	13	5⅝	6⅛	5⅝	6⅛	+ ⅜
		ImpCh fn.18g	65	7¼	7 5-16	7¼	7 5-16	
27⅝	18⅝	ImprlOil .50a	144	25½	25½	25	25¼	— ⅛
16	10⅝	Indian Hd wt	8	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
62	50⅝	IndplsPL pf 4	z100	51¼	51¾	51¼	51⅝	— 1
31⅞	7⅝	Inexco Oil	84	8⅝	8⅝	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
10⅝	[illegible]	Inflight Pict	29	5	5⅛	4⅝	4¾	
14⅞	7⅝	Instron Corp	31	9⅝	9⅝	9¼	9¼	— ⅝
12⅝	6	Instrum Sys	68	6⅝	7	6⅝	6⅞	— ⅛
15⅛	6⅞	Int Controls	68	7⅛	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+ ⅜
5	2½	Int Cont A wt	63	2⅛	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
23⅞	17½	Int Foodsvc	82	19⅝	20⅛	19⅝	20	+ ⅝
14⅝	9⅝	InFuneral Sv	30	9⅝	10	9⅝	10	+ ⅛
18⅝	12⅝	IntGenIn .60a	16	13	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	
24	12¼	Int Prot .10b	29	15½	15½	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅝
24	8⅝	Int Stretch	92	13	13⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
11	6¼	Interphoto	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
13½	8	Interstate Un	41	8¼	8⅝	8	8	— ¼
21⅛	16⅝	Intersystm	8	20	20	20	20	
62¼	37⅝	InvDiv A 1.80	7	41½	42	41½	41⅝	+ ⅝
15¾	9	InvDivB .45	33	10¼	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	
15	10	Invt Fds .60b	18	10⅝	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
8¼	5⅝	Invt Roy .14a	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
26¼	8⅛	Iroquois Ind	90	18⅞	19½	18	18	— ⅞
8⅝	4½	Irvin Indust	9	6½	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
8	5⅝	ISC Ind	8	5⅝	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	— ⅛
23¼	11⅝	Itel Corp	53	12	12⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ¼
5⅛	2⅝	ITI Corp	11	3¼	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	

J - K

High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
9⅝	4⅞	Jaclyn .16g	11	6⅝	7	6¼	6⅝	— ⅛
19	13⅝	Jacobs Eng	14	14⅞	14⅞	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
27¾	17½	Jamesway	12	23⅝	24	23½	23⅝	— ¼
28¾	19⅝	Jeannett Cp	14	23⅝	24⅛	23⅝	24⅛	+ ⅜
16½	9	Jeffersn Strs	11	10⅝	10⅝	10½	10½	
5	2½	Jetronic Ind	25	3½	3¼	3½	3¾	+ ¼
33⅛	15¾	John Pd .28g	28	16	16	15	15⅛	— ⅝
11½	7	Jupiter Cp	16	7½	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
14¾	10⅝	Kaiser In .27f	116	10¾	10½	10⅝	10⅝	
7¾	4	Kalvex .60f	89	4⅛	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+ ¼
11⅛	6¼	Kane Mill wt	11	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
44¼	24¼	KanebSvc .80	28	29⅝	29⅝	29¼	29⅝	— ⅛
44⅝	22⅝	Kaut Brd wt	83	37	38½	36¾	37	— ¼
8⅝	5½	Kavanau	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
24⅞	12⅞	Kenton .22	45	13⅝	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	
14	11⅝	KenwinSh .32	12	11¾	12	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
14⅞	9⅝	Ketchum .30	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
40	25⅛	Kewanee .90	45	31⅝	32	31⅛	31⅝	— ⅛
14	8⅝	Key Co	26	10¼	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅜
11	6⅝	Keyst Ind .40	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
6⅞	4½	Kilemb .15g	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
3⅝	2⅛	Kin Ark Corp	22	2½	2½	2½	2½	
11⅝	5⅝	King Radio	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	7	Kingsford .16	26	10⅛	10¼	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅝
33	29½	KingsLaf 1.60	1	30	30	30	30	— ¼
14¼	7	Kinny pfC .05	276	9⅝	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	+ ¼
28⅝	20	Kirby Ind .36	21	19⅝	20¼	19⅝	20⅛	+ ⅜
13⅞	7¼	Kit Mfg	15	10⅛	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
14¼	4⅝	KleerVu Ind	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
30½	22⅝	Kleinerts	17	22¼	23	22½	22½	— ⅛
18⅛	11¼	Klildok .50	3	11½	11⅝	11½	11½	— ⅛
18½	13	Knott Hot .60	3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
26½	16½	Kollmrgn .40	4	18¼	18¼	18	18	— ½
19⅝	12½	Kysor Ind .40	18	14⅝	15	14⅝	15	+ ⅜

L

High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
5⅞	3¼	LaBarge Inc	27	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
31⅞	20⅝	Lafay Radio	101	25	25⅛	23¼	24⅛	— ⅞
11⅛	4⅞	LAlsion Appl	9	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	3	Lake Shore	198	3½	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	+ ⅛
25¼	14¼	LaMaur .36	8	14	14	14	14	— ¼
3⅛	1⅞	Langley Cp	2	2	2	2	2	
10¼	6¼	LaPoint .20a	2	6½	6½	6½	6½	
27½	19½	Larwin 1g	99	26½	27¼	25⅝	25⅝	— ½
4⅛	2¾	LaTour Bick	23	3⅛	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
20¼	13½	LeaRonl .28	9	18⅛	18⅛	17¾	17¾	— ¾
13	6⅛	Leader Intl	1	6	6	6	6	— ¼
10	6⅛	Leasco Cp wt	149	7⅛	7⅝	7	7⅛	
30¼	18⅝	Lee Ent .28	7	27⅝	28	27⅝	28	+ ⅛
12	7⅝	Lee Natl	28	7½	7⅝	7⅝	7½	
19⅝	11⅝	Leh Press .56	11	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
25⅛	14⅛	Leigh Prd .36	3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
26½	13⅝	Leisure Tec	31	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
77¼	49¼	Lennar Corp	79	50	52⅛	48½	49	— ⅞
48⅝	31½	LernerStr .80	41	42¼	42⅝	42⅛	42⅝	+ ½
33⅝	18⅝	Lerner St wt	74	26⅝	27⅝	26⅝	27½	+ ½
21½	15¼	LeslieFay .32	34	16⅛	16⅝	16¼	16⅛	+ ⅜
8⅛	4⅝	LevinTown	28	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
75⅝	60⅝	Levitz Furn	361	62½	66	62	64⅛	+ 1¾
11½	6⅛	Liberty Fab	7	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
10⅝	6½	Liberty Leas	25	6	6	6	6	— ⅛
16⅝	8¼	LilliAnn 1.16f	5	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	8¼	
14⅝	7⅝	LilyLynn A	7	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7¼	— ⅜
12¼	2½	Ling TVgt wt	152	7¼	7⅝	7	7	— ¼
3⅝	2¼	Lodge&Shp	27	2⅛	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
27½	16¼	Loehman .32	19	24⅛	24⅛	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅝
31	13¼	LoewsThe wt	1208	24	25⅛	23⅞	24⅛	
5¾	3	Logistic Ind	6	3⅛	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
27⅛	21	LaGenSy 1.12	2	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
28	23½	Louisv Cem 1	4	25⅛	25⅛	25	25⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	LSB Ind .25f	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
13⅝	7⅝	LTV Aero .80	36	8⅝	9¼	8⅝	9¼	+ ⅝
7⅝	2⅛	LTV Aero wt	39	4⅛	4¼	4	4	
7⅝	3⅝	LTVElec .15g	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
4⅝	1⅝	LTV Ling Alt	9	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
4⅝	⅞	LTV Ling wt	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	LTV Ling pf	1	5	5	5	5	
15⅝	6¾	Lundy Elec	8	8⅝	8⅞	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
5⅝	3	Lynch Corp	8	3⅛	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛

M

High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
4¼	1⅝	Macro Chat	30	2⅛	2¼	2	2	— ¼
5⅝	3½	Magna Oil	27	3⅝	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	
5⅛	2½	Mallory Ran	31	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
31⅛	23½	Mamm Mart	52	23½	23⅝	23	23	— ½
11⅝	8	Magmt Data	11	8¼	8¼	8	8	— ¼
11⅞	6⅝	MangelS .07p	9	8¼	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
18⅝	14⅝	Mangood .60	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
18⅝	12⅝	MansT TR .50	11	16⅝	16½	16¼	16⅛	— ¼
35	26½	Marathon MF	127	29½	30¼	28⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	17⅝	Marindque	17	17½	17½	16½	16⅝	— ⅞
16	7	Marlene Ind	12	7⅛	7¼	7	7	
67	44⅝	Marley .40	108	64⅛	64¼	61¾	61¾	— 2⅛
27⅛	14⅛	Marshal Ind	11	15¼	15⅝	15	15⅛	
20⅝	12½	Masland .40	16	12	12⅝	11⅝	12⅝	+ ¼
17⅝	8½	MaterRe .07g	11	9⅛	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+ ¼
19⅝	9⅝	Maul Bro .20	11	10½	10⅝	10½	10⅝	— ⅛
12¼	7⅝	Maule In .30g	1	9	9	9	9	
12	5¼	McCrory wt	32	7⅛	7⅝	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
12¼	5¼	McCror wt n	255	7⅝	8⅛	7⅝	8	+ ⅜
30⅝	21½	McCull Oil	269	22¼	23⅝	22⅛	23	+ ¼
44⅝	28⅝	McDongh .40	55	35⅝	36	34⅝	34⅞	— ½
20⅝	14	Means&Co 1	29	19⅝	19⅞	19⅝	19½	+ ⅛
17⅝	12	Medalist .24g	12	15½	15¼	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
6½	2⅝	MedcoJwly A	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
40½	26¼	MediaGen .52	19	27	27⅝	27	27½	+ ⅜
17⅞	11	Mego Intl Inc	40	11⅛	11¼	10½	11	— ⅛
22½	14¼	MEM Co .72	5	16½	16⅝	16½	16½	— ⅛
26⅝	9⅝	Menasco .41t	65	12⅝	13⅝	11⅞	11⅞	— ¾
25⅛	15	MerlaNo .20g	79	15⅝	16⅝	15⅝	16	+ ½
2 9-16	1¼	Merrill Isld	69	1¼	1 5-16	1¼	1 5-16	— 1-16
10⅝	7½	Metrocre En	36	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8½	— ⅛
10⅝	7¼	Mich Ch .20	3	7	7	7	7	— ⅝
8¼	5⅛	Mich Genl	31	6⅛	6½	6	6¼	+ ¼
9	5⅝	Mich Sug .10	2	7	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ¼
3½	2⅛	Mich Sg pf.24	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	
33	16⅝	Microwave	128	25⅞	27⅛	25¼	26⅛	+ ½
16½	11⅝	Midind Co .20	11	12	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
16⅝	11⅝	Midl M 1.02g	13	12⅝	13	12⅝	13	+ ⅛
27	18⅝	Midw Fin .32	78	20⅝	20⅝	19	19	— 1¾
26⅝	13⅝	Milgo Elect	129	13⅝	14⅝	13⅝	14	+ ½
16	9¾	MillWohl .30b	2	12⅛	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
15½	12⅝	MillOnyx .54f	41	12½	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
39½	19⅝	Milton Roy	30	25⅞	26⅝	25½	26	— ¼
36	29¼	Mirro Al 1.80	2	35	35	35	35	
22⅞	16	MoBeefPkr	3	16½	16½	16½	16½	— ¼
7⅝	4⅝	MoKanTex ct	1	6½	6½	6½	6½	
8½	4½	Mite Corp	54	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4½	— ¼
23⅝	13⅝	Mobile Home	171	18⅝	18⅞	17¾	18⅛	+ ⅜
6⅛	3⅝	Mohawk Air	20	3⅞	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	2½	Molybd Can	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
64	54	Mon P pf4.40	z100	54	54	54	54	
18⅝	6	Moog Inc	112	12⅛	13½	12¼	13	+ ½
28⅞	12⅝	Morse El Pd	59	19⅝	19⅝	18⅞	19⅛	+ ⅛
10½	7⅛	Morton S .32	17	8⅛	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
14¼	9	Mouldings	109	9	9½	8¾	8⅞	— ⅛
24⅛	14⅝	Mt Vern .80	3	15	15⅛	15	15	
14½	8	Mov Star .36	x10	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
4	1⅝	Movielab	4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
14¾	9½	MPB Cp .30	11	9½	9½	9½	9½	— ¼
10⅝	6⅞	MWA Co .10p	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
6⅝	4	Napco Ind	15	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4½	

N

High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
13⅞	4⅝	Narda Micr	6	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	2½	Nat Bellas H	14	3⅛	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
18⅝	6⅝	Nat Gen wt	85	13⅝	14⅛	13⅝	13⅞	— ¼
8½	3⅝	Nat Gen wt n	496	6½	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	— ¼
10⅛	4⅝	Nat Hlth Ent	41	5⅛	5⅝	5	5	— ⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Nat Ind wt	55	2⅝	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
39	29⅝	Nat Med Ent	30	33⅝	34	33½	33⅝	
14⅝	8¾	N Realty .80	35	9	9	8¾	8⅞	— ⅜
41½	18½	N Semicondt	53	30	30½	29¾	30¼	— ⅛
17⅛	9⅝	Nat Splnng	7	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
18⅝	12½	Nat Systems	85	12	12¼	11⅛	11⅛	— 1
9½	3½	NBO Ind	24	7⅝	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	+ ¼
18½	9	Needhm Pk	23	15	15⅝	15	15⅝	+ ½
25	17	Nelaner .20	21	18⅛	18⅛	18	18	— ½
20	11½	NellyDon .61f	27	15	15	14⅝	14¾	— ⅜
4⅞	3	Nestle LeM	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
18⅞	12¼	Newcor .90	2	12½	12½	12½	12½	
56	14⅞	N Eng Nuclr	23	21⅝	22	21½	21½	— ¼
3	1½	Newldria Mn	30	2	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
21⅞	12	New Mex&Ar	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ¼
5⅝	3	NewPark Mn	31	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
82⅝	41⅝	N Proc 1.05g	92	68½	69⅝	67¼	67⅝	— 1
29⅝	20⅝	NY Times .40	22	20⅝	20¼	20	20	— ½
7⅛	4⅛	NiagFSvc .16	11	6⅛	6¼	6¼	6¼	
23⅝	13½	Norf So Ry	7	20	20	19½	19½	— 1¼
17⅝	9⅝	Nortek .28f	33	16½	10⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
9½	4½	Nor Am Roy	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
8 9-16	5⅝	Nor Cdn Oils	65	6 15-16	7	6⅞	6⅞	— 1-16
7	4	Noeast Airlin	31	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4½	— ¼
24½	15⅛	NNG Mob wt	24	18½	18⅝	18½	18½	
3⅞	2⅝	Nuclear Am	60	3⅛	3½	3⅛	3½	+ ½
42⅞	26⅝	Nuclear Data	22	23	28⅛	27⅝	28	— ½
5⅛	2⅞	Nytronics	135	2⅝	2¾	2½	2⅝	

O

High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
33½	27¼	Offshore Co	3	29⅞	30	29⅞	30	— ½
38¼	29¼	Ch Brass 1.60	5	29	29	28½	28¼	— ½
20¼	14½	OKC Corp .89	x5	16⅛	16⅝	16½	16½	— ½
9½	1⅝	Okonite wt	11	4⅝	4⅞	4½	4½	— ⅛
13½	5	Old Town	13	10⅞	11⅛	10½	10½	— ⅛
18⅝	7⅞	Olla Ind	25	8¼	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
108⅝	75	Ookiep 3.84g	250	77¼	77¼	77¼	77¼	— ¾
11⅞	5⅞	Originala .30	12	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
6⅛	2⅞	Ormand Ind	3	3	3	3	3	
10½	7⅛	OSullivn .50	3	7½	7¾	7¾	7¼	— ⅛
31	22⅝	OverhdDr .60	37	25½	25½	25¼	25¼	— ¾
24	15	Over Ship Gr	74	15½	16¼	15	15¼	— ½
5	2½	Oxford Elec	7	3	3⅛	3	3⅛	
15½	9⅝	Oxld Fst .33g	12	11	11¼	11	11¼	+ ¼
6⅞	3⅝	Ozark Airline	79	5⅛	5⅝	5⅝	5½	— ¼

P

High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
16⅞	10⅛	P&A Indust	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
5½	2⅝	P&F Indust	45	3⅛	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Pac Cst Prop	8	2⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
24⅛	20	PGE 6pf 1.50	6	20¼	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
21¾	17½	PGE pf 1.37	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ¼
19	16	PGE 5pf 1.25	8	16⅝	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
19⅝	15⅝	PG Rd pf1.25	15	16⅝	16⅝	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
19⅝	16⅝	PG rdpfA1.25	3	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
18⅝	15⅝	PG 4.80pf1.20	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
17½	14½	PG 4.50pf1.12	4	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
17⅝	13⅝	PG 4.36pf1.09	4	14⅝	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
32⅝	28½	PG 9.28pf2.32	2	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
27⅛	25½	PG 8.16pf2.04	6	25	25	25½	25½	— ½
29⅝	29	PGE 9pf 2.25	1	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
19¼	10	P Hold .20b	10	11½	11⅝	11	11⅛	
18	15½	P NwTel 1.04	11	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ¼
24½	18⅝	Pac Plantron	13	19	19⅝	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
25½	20⅝	PacSLoan .30	1	22¼	22¼	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
20	9⅝	P SwstAir wt	5	14	14¼	14	14	+ ¼
19¼	8½	Pall Corp A	25	13½	13½	12½	12½	— ⅛
17	10¼	Palomar Finl	55	12⅛	12¼	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
17⅝	14½	Palomin .35g	31	15⅛	15⅛	15	15	— ½
30¼	23⅝	Pamida Inc	65	23⅝	24⅝	23⅝	24⅝	+ 1¼
5⅝	3½	Pantasote	3	3⅞	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
10⅝	6⅝	Parmont Pkg	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
8⅞	5⅝	Park Ch .30	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
13⅝	8⅝	Park Ele .48f	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
8½	4½	Parklan Hos	6	5	5	5	5	
14¼	8¼	Parkwy Dist	3	8½	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
31	17⅝	Parsons .25g	62	29½	20½	19½	19½	— 1¼
9⅝	6⅝	Pat PPap .20	37	6⅝	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
10⅝	6⅛	Pato CG .20g	77	8¼	9⅛	8¼	9⅛	+ 1⅛
34	24	Peab Gal .47t	30	29	29⅛	28½	28½	— ½
22½	11	Peel Elder	33	17	17⅝	16⅝	16⅞	— ⅜
6¼	5⅛	Pemcor Inc	3	5¼	5¼	5	5	— ¼
13½	10¼	Penn RIE .85	1	12½	12½	12½	12½	
24¼	16⅝	PennTra .70a	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	
9⅛	5	PenobSh .20p	1	5	5	5	5	
3¼	2⅛	Pentron Ind	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
40	28	Pep Boys .96	1	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
16¾	9¼	Pepcomin .40	4	13	13	13	13	+ ¼
33¼	21½	PEPI Inc	17	22	22	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅜
7¼	4⅝	Perini Corp	37	5⅝	6¼	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
18⅝	7	Permanar	51	13¼	13¼	13⅛	13¼	+ ⅛
48¾	31¼	Petrie Str .40	43	45	45¼	43¾	44	— 1½
7⅝	5⅝	PhilLgDis .91	12	6⅝	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+ ⅛
20⅝	10⅝	Phillips Scr	4	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
5⅞	3	Phoenix Stl	69	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
4⅛	2	Piasecki Airc	4	2¼	2⅛	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
37¼	32¼	Pickwick Int	1	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	
42⅛	34½	Pier 1 Imprt	66	35½	35½	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
16¾	9⅛	Pioneer Plas	12	9¼	9⅞	9¼	9⅞	+ ⅛
12	6¼	PionrSy .12t	16	6½	6½	6	6	— ⅜
34⅞	28½	Pittway .60b	24	28½	28½	28½	28½	
6⅞	5½	Pitt WV T .54	7	6¼	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
6¼	3⅝	PKL Co	16	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ¼
38½	29½	Placr De .60g	4	30⅝	30⅝	29⅝	29⅝	— 1⅛
22	10½	Plant Ind	15	12¼	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛
8⅞	3	Plaza Group	18	3	3⅛	2⅞	3	
13½	7	Ply Gem .19f	7	7⅞	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
8⅞	3⅝	Plym Rub A	1	5⅛	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
7½	3½	Plym Rub B	1	4¼	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
24⅞	20¼	PNBMtg .85g	20	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅜
6⅞	5	PNB MRI wt	93	5	5⅛	5	5⅛	
13⅝	6⅝	Pneumo Dy	18	7⅝	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
18⅞	8⅝	Poloron .56f	269	12⅝	13½	12	12¼	+ ⅛
18⅞	13½	Polych .73f	16	14⅛	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	— 1
9⅝	5⅝	Polymer Cp	250	7	7	7	7	— ⅝
25¼	14⅝	Potter Inst	36	14	14⅛	14	14⅛	
17½	10½	Prairie Oil	6	14	14¼	14	14	+ ⅛
18	14½	Pratt Lamb 1	6	16½	16½	16¼	16⅛	— ⅛
5⅝	3⅞	Pratt Rd .20	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
50¼	43⅝	PrentHall .76	30	43½	43¾	43¼	43⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	10½	PresRlt A .80	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ¼
14⅝	10	PresRlt B .80	1	12	12	12	12	
10⅝	7⅝	Preston .14g	12	8	8	8	8	
9⅞	6¼	Price Capital	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
28⅞	19⅝	Proir Stl .75g	3	20½	20⅝	20½	20⅝	+ ¼
10¼	8⅝	Prov Gas .64	8	8⅞	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
12¼	6	Prud RE .08f	21	6½	6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
27¼	19½	Prud Bdg .24	13	22¼	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	— ⅛
7¼	4¼	PrudFnds .10	10	4⅝	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
11½	7½	Pubco Ptl .15	23	8⅛	8⅝	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
21⅞	10	PuntaGord Is	56	15⅝	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
35⅝	10⅝	Puritan Fash	101	23⅛	24⅛	22⅝	23⅛	
16⅝	11⅝	PuritnFsh wt	46	11⅝	12⅛	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅜
14⅞	9	PutnamsS .24	4	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅜

R

High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
5¼	3	Ramer Ind	5	3⅝	3⅝	3½	3⅝	— ⅛
20⅝	12	Ranchrs Ex	4	12⅝	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛
16⅞	15⅛	RangerO Can	88	15½	15½	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅜
7⅞	3⅝	Rapid Am wt	157	4⅛	4⅝	4⅛	4½	
29⅝	9	Rath Pack	54	16¼	17⅛	16¼	16⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	5⅝	Ray Resrcs	9	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
14¼	6⅝	Raym Pr .40	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
19⅝	7⅝	RB Indust	52	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
10⅝	5	Reading Ind	7	5½	5½	5½	5½	
26⅝	21½	Real El 1.40a	2	21¾	22	21¾	22	+ ⅛
17⅞	11⅝	RltyInTr .97g	11	15½	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
51¼	21⅛	Recrion Corp	30	24⅛	25	23¾	23⅝	— ⅛
5¾	2⅞	REDM .10d	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
3⅞	2	Reeves Telec	9	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
44¼	32	Rell Ins 2.20	z350	39	39⅛	39	39⅛	+ ¼
14⅝	11⅝	Rem Arm .80	5	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
22¼	17½	RepMtg 1.80a	39	18½	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅜
9¼	3⅝	RepMtgln wt	46	4⅝	5	4⅝	4⅝	
57⅝	32¼	ResrchCtl .08	51	43½	44⅝	43¼	44⅝	+ ½
11¼	7½	Reserve OG	75	7⅝	8¼	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
10	6	Resistoflex	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
9½	4⅝	ResrtsIntl A	80	4⅞	5⅛	4⅞	4⅝	— ⅛
10⅝	6⅝	ResortsIntl B	2	6½	6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
8¼	5	Restau Assoc	64	5¼	5¼	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
26⅝	15⅝	Rex Noreco	154	19⅝	21⅛	19⅝	20⅛	+ ⅝
19⅝	9½	RH Med Svcs	35	15½	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅛
14	7⅝	Riblet Prods	29	11	11⅝	11	11⅝	+ ⅛
12½	5⅝	Richford Ind	5	9⅝	9⅝	9	9	— ⅛
26⅝	18	Richton Int	5	18⅛	18⅛	18	18	
18⅝	11⅝	RicoArg Mng	6	11⅝	11⅝	11½	11⅝	
10¼	3⅝	Riker Maxs	21	6	6¼	5⅞	5⅞	— ¼
3⅛	1⅞	Riker pf.20	15	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
6⅝	4	RitterFin .12f	10	4⅛	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
12⅞	6⅛	Robintech	20	8⅝	8⅞	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	6⅛	Roblin Ind	13	6⅝	7	6⅝	7	+ ⅜
19⅝	13⅛	Rockway .80	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
29½	18¼	Rogers Corp	4	20	20	19⅞	20	
24½	17⅝	Rollins Intl	26	21⅝	23⅛	21⅝	23⅛	+ 1⅛
14⅞	6⅝	Ronco Telepr	26	7⅛	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	
8⅛	4½	Rosenau Bro	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
33⅝	23⅝	RownDrl .21a	3	30	30⅛	30	30	— ¼
18⅝	11⅝	Royal Amer	9	11½	11½	11⅛	11⅛	— ¼
16⅝	11½	Royalinn Am	9	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
10¼	8⅛	RoyPBch Col	6	8⅛	8⅛	8	8⅛	
24⅝	16½	RPS Prod .19	35	17	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
6⅝	2⅝	RSC Indust	29	4⅛	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
21⅛	12⅝	Rupp Indust	11	12⅝	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅝
4⅛	2¼	Russeks Inc	19	2½	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Russell Alum	3	5	5	4⅝	4⅝	
13⅛	7	RusslMll .30a	2	9	9	9	9	— ¼
43⅛	28¾	RustCraft .40	2	38½	38½	38¼	38¼	+ ¼
85	66⅛	Ryan Homes	15	71⅜	71⅜	70	70	— 1¾
4	2⅛	Rycrsn Hay	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	

S

High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
29	17	SabinRoy .44	2	24¾	24¾	24½	24½	— ⅛
34⅛	19	StJhnTrk .90	13	30⅝	30⅝	29⅝	29⅝	— 1
19¼	11¾	Salem Corp	28	13½	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
24	20	Sambos Rst	72	20	21½	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
8	4⅝	S Carlos .24g	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
15¼	13⅛	S Dle G pf 1	5	13⅝	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	+ ⅛
12¼	8⅛	Sanitas .2	40	8⅝	9	8⅝	9	+ ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Sargent Ind	19	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
11⅝	4⅝	Saturn Airwy	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
36⅝	24½	Savin B Mch	43	27⅛	28⅛	27⅛	28⅛	+ ⅜
10⅛	5⅛	Savoy Ind	4	6⅛	7	6⅛	6⅞	
5⅞	2⅝	SayreF .16f	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
33⅝	15⅝	Scam Instru	19	25	25⅝	25	25½	+ ⅜
10⅞	6	Schenut .10p	1	6⅛	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
12¼	6⅛	Science Mgt	24	6	6⅝	6	6¼	+ ⅛
14½	6¼	Scient Atlan	12	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
23⅝	18⅛	Scottex Corp	41	17⅞	18	17⅛	17⅝	— ⅜
34⅝	16⅝	ScottysH .10e	20	28½	28⅝	27⅝	27⅝	— 1
27⅝	18⅝	Scurry Rain	18	18⅝	19	18	18	— ⅜
18	7⅛	SbdAlMll .20	6	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
15⅞	7⅝	Sea Containr	11	10½	10½	10⅝	10⅝	— ½
11⅝	7⅝	SbdPlywd .10	8	8⅛	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
12½	6⅛	Seabrok .09g	19	10	10⅛	10	10⅛	— ⅛
29⅝	13½	Sears Ind .44	37	13½	13⅝	12	12	— 1½
11⅞	7½	Season All	3	8¼	8⅛	8	8	— ⅜
22¼	13¼	Sec Mtgl .68g	61	17⅝	18⅛	17½	17½	— ⅜
25¼	18	SelasCorp .32	72	18⅝	19⅝	17⅝	17⅞	— ½
9⅝	5⅛	Seligmn Latz	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
9½	1½	Semtech .21f	2	7	7	7	7	
6⅝	3	Sequoyah Ind	88	3	3¼	3	3¼	
25½	17⅝	Service Cp In	30	20½	20½	19½	20⅝	— ⅛
7¼	4½	Servo Corp	5	4¼	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	11	Servotronic	6	13¼	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+ ⅛
15½	10	Selon Co .45	3	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
20	11⅝	SGL Ind 1.19t	14	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
7⅝	3¼	Shaer Sh .16	6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
7½	4⅞	Shahmon Ind	2	5¾	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
8½	4	Shattck Denn	21	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
14½	9⅝	ShelRes .05e	17	10¼	10⅝	10	10	
11⅝	7⅝	Shenand .46f	7	9⅝	9⅝	9½	9½	— ¼
54⅝	35½	Sherwd Med	38	38¾	38¾	38	38	— 1
15½	9	Sierra P Ind	23	12⅝	12⅝	12½	12⅝	— ⅜
21	7⅝	Sierracin Cp	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
9⅝	6	Sifco Indust	3	6	6	6	6	— ¼
8⅝	5⅝	Sigma Inst	2	6	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
10	7⅝	Simkins .50	1	8	8	8	8	+ ⅛
15	7⅛	Simplxin .50f	3	8⅞	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	+ ¼
33⅛	19	Sin VenOil 2a	y50	21	21	21	21	— ½
8⅝	6⅛	Silkin SmRfg	10	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	
15⅝	9½	Sky City Strs	11	10½	10½	10	10	— ⅛
14⅝	9	Slick Corp	62	9¼	9⅝	8⅝	9	
31⅞	22⅝	Slick pfA 1.75	28	23⅛	23½	22⅝	23⅛	
6½	3⅝	SMD Ind	14	4⅛	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+ ¼
19⅝	11½	Solitron	131	11½	12¼	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
34	24¼	Sonder Brdct	19	24⅝	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
23¼	13¼	Soundsn .10g	55	16⅛	17⅝	15⅞	15⅞	— 1¼
115¼	105½	SCE pf8.70	1	108½	108½	108½	108½	
25	20½	SC 5.20pf 1.30	4	22⅛	22⅛	22¼	22⅛	+ ⅛
49¼	37⅝	Sou Roy 1.20	2	43⅝	43⅝	43	43	— ⅝
27¼	15⅝	Swst For Ind	51	16⅝	16⅝	16¼	16¼	— ½
17½	12	Swn Inv .70	1	15	16	16	16	+ ⅛
26⅝	9⅝	Specty Rest	11	16	16	15⅝	16	— ⅛
9⅝	5⅝	Spector Ind	31	8⅝	9	8½	8⅝	
10¼	5⅝	Spectro .18	13	7	7½	7	7½	+ ½
13½	5¼	Sped OP .26f	7	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
15⅞	7⅝	Spencer Cos	41	10½	11	10¼	11	+ ⅝
9⅝	6⅞	SSP Ind .12g	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	
18	12⅝	Std Allian .80	3	12½	12½	12½	12½	— ¼
6⅝	3⅝	Std Containr	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
8⅞	5⅛	Std Dred .20e	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
23⅝	21	StdMotA n.42	24	21½	21½	19⅞	19⅞	— 1½
8⅝	5⅝	Std Pac Corp	20	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
24⅝	22	Std Shrs .62f	16	22½	22½	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
13⅝	6⅛	StanlyAv .67f	10	9⅝	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	— ⅛
5¼	2	Stanwick Cp	7	3⅝	3⅝	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
10⅝	6⅛	Stardust .48	5	7⅝	7⅝	7½	7⅞	
18½	12⅝	Star Smkt .60	9	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
24½	21¼	State Ml .31g	15	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
20	14⅛	Statham Ins	25	14⅛	14½	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
12⅝	6½	Steelmet Inc	17	7	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
5⅞	2⅝	Stellar Ind	11	3⅛	3⅛	3	3⅛	
31⅝	21¼	Stepan Ch .52	6	27½	27½	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅝
5¼	2⅝	Sterl Electr	9	3	3	2⅞	2⅞	
6½	3½	Sterl Extrudr	2	3½	3½	3⅛	3⅛	
7	4	Sterl Pre .20f	29	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
11⅞	6½	SternMtl .06p	16	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
26⅝	16⅝	Selmco A	10	25⅛	25⅝	25	25⅛	— ⅛
28½	21¾	Stop Shop .90	22	22½	22¼	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅜
58¼	34½	STP Corp .60	80	36¼	36¾	36	36¼	+ ¼
11⅝	5¼	Stratton Grp	7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	
9⅝	5⅛	Struthr Wells	16	5⅝	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
29	15	Suave Sh .33f	41	24½	24¾	24⅛	24¾	
5⅝	3	Summit Org	6	3¼	3½	3¼	3½	+ ⅛
29½	16	Sun Elec .40	12	26⅛	26⅛	25½	25½	— ½
7⅝	5	Sunair Electr	1	5	5	5	5	— ⅛
17⅝	9⅝	Super In .05g	10	9⅝	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
16	11¼	Sup Surg Mf	12	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅜
32⅝	18⅝	Superscope	90	19⅝	20¼	18⅝	19	— ⅝
4	2¼	Supronics	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
9⅝	6⅝	Susquehana	88	8⅝	8⅝	7⅝	8	— ⅜
13⅝	8⅞	Susque pf.25p	20	10⅝	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
20⅝	15⅝	Sutro M 1.26g	59	19⅛	19⅝	18⅝	19⅛	
12⅞	7¼	Synaloy .45g	43	9⅝	9⅞	9⅝	9½	— ⅝
74½	36⅝	Syntex .40	1195	58⅝	61⅛	58	58⅞	+ ⅜
18¼	8	System Eng	116	8¼	8⅞	8⅛	8¼	— ⅛

T

High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
19⅝	9½	Tech Aerofo	3	15¼	15¼	15⅛	15¼	— ⅜
3⅛	1½	Tech Sym Co	26	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
17½	10	Technic Oper	29	11⅝	12⅛	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
4⅛	2¼	Technic Tape	49	2⅝	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
18⅞	11⅝	Technicolor	68	14⅝	14⅝	14⅛	14½	
5⅝	3	Technitrol	8	3⅝	3⅝	3½	3½	
20	6⅝	Teleflex Inc	15	14¼	15	14⅛	14⅝	+ ¼
88½	56½	Telepromtr	165	67	69⅛	66⅝	67⅝	+ 1¼
11½	5½	Tenna Corp	25	5⅞	6	5⅞	5⅞	
10⅝	6⅝	Tenneco wt	192	7	7¼	6⅞	7	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Tenney Eng	9	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Tensor Cp	7	2⅞	3⅛	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
19⅝	11⅝	Teradyne Inc	27	13⅝	14⅝	13⅝	14½	+ 1½
24⅝	4⅛	Term Hlds	137	16½	17¾	16½	17¼	+ 1¼
36	23⅝	Tesoro Pet	84	24⅞	26	24⅞	25⅝	+ ⅝
9⅝	3⅝	Texstar	46	7¼	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	+ ⅛
25	15⅝	Textron wt	10	17⅝	17⅝	16¾	17	— ⅝
7½	4⅛	TFI Co Inc	18	4½	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
15⅝	10⅝	ThorMkt .45g	9	11⅝	12	11⅝	12	— ⅛
14⅝	11	Thrifmt .05g	12	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
33¼	23⅝	Tokheim .60	1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅜
18	13⅛	Tonka Cp .40	7	14	14¼	14	14¼	+ ¼
18⅝	15⅝	Topper Corp	523	16⅞	17⅝	16⅞	17⅝	+ ⅝
21⅛	15⅝	TorinCorp .40	4	17	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ¼
9 5-16	6¼	Total Pet NA	76	8½	8½	8 3-16	8 3-16	— 9-16
18⅝	14⅛	Total P pf .70	25	17⅛	17⅝	17	17⅛	— ⅜
11⅝	8	Town Cntry	15	8⅝	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅜
14	10⅝	Tran Lux .35	27	11	11⅛	10⅝	11	— ¼
5⅛	2⅞	Transair .02e	13	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
23⅝	6⅛	TWA wt	193	14	14⅝	13½	14⅛	
72⅝	60	Tri Cont wt	1	60	60	60	60	
18⅛	5	Tri State Mot	32	8⅝	9	8⅝	8⅞	— ⅛
30⅝	18⅝	Triang P .15e	58	20⅝	21⅝	20¼	21⅛	— ¼
3⅝	2⅝	Tub Mex .15g	13	2 11-16	2 15-16	2⅞	2⅞	— 1-16
12	7	Tyco Labs	67	7½	7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛

U

High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
7⅝	3½	Udico Corp	23	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
4⅝	2⅝	UIP Corp	25	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
11⅞	3⅝	Unexcelled	68	8⅝	8⅞	8¼	8¼	— ⅜
15	10	Un Finl .76f	11	11	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	— ¼
22½	20⅛	Un Invest .70	2	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ⅞
14¼	9⅛	U Sf Om .30g	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
30⅝	18⅝	Unam 1.52g	24	28½	28½	27½	27½	— 1½
11¼	3⅝	Unam Tr wt	155	9⅛	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
11⅛	6⅝	UnAircPd .30	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
5⅞	3⅝	Un Asbest .07	16	4 13-16	4 13-16	4⅝	4⅝	— 1-16
6⅞	3⅝	UnBrands wt	95	3⅞	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
28	22	UnCoLin .30g	6	24⅝	24⅝	24	24¼	
7½	4⅝	Unit Foods	74	5⅞	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
7	4	Un Natl Corp	18	4⅛	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
2⅞	1⅝	UnNat Cp wt	10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	7½	Un Nat pf.70	3	8½	8½	8½	8½	
51⅝	24	U P Dve .37g	39	27⅝	28⅛	27⅝	28	+ ⅜
26¼	15⅝	Un Retin .15	18	16½	17⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	6½	US Ceramic	16	6⅝	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅜
39¼	19	US Filter	15	25⅝	25⅝	25	25	— ⅜
22⅞	18⅝	US LsgR .65g	24	19½	19⅝	19½	19⅝	— ⅜
13⅝	4½	US Leasg wt	26	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
22⅝	10½	US Nat Rsrc	37	10⅞	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	
10½	5	US Radium	19	6¾	7	6½	7	+ ⅛
20⅞	17⅛	US Rhln 1.60	14	18⅝	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	+ ⅜
9½	1⅞	US Smelt wt	39	6	6⅛	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
14½	5⅛	Unitrode Cp	61	9⅝	10⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅝	Univ Cigar	10	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
8⅝	4⅝	Unv Cont .15f	5	5	5	5	5	
23⅛	14⅝	Univ Mar Sc	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
38½	14⅝	Uris Bldg wt	22	23⅛	23⅛	22	22	— 1½
11⅝	6⅝	URS Systems	12	6½	7	6½	7	+ ⅝
15⅝	13⅝	Utah IdSu .80	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	

V

High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
30¼	14	VallesSt 1.15f	37	21½	21¼	20⅝	20¾	— ⅝
11¾	4⅝	Valley Met	32	7	7¼	7	7⅛	
10	4½	Valmac Ind	9	8⅝	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
6⅝	4½	Valspar .09g	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
26⅞	11¼	Van Dorn .32	20	21½	21½	20¼	20½	— 1¼
3½	1⅝	Vanguard Int	28	2⅛	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
5⅞	2⅞	Varo Inc	94	2½	2½	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅜
26⅛	14⅝	Veeco Instru	13	17½	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
31⅝	14½	Veniceind .20	45	14⅝	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
10⅝	6⅝	Vernitron	54	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
18	4⅝	Vesely Co	21	12¼	12⅝	12¼	12½	+ ¼
33⅝	26	Vetco Offsh	50	26¼	27⅛	26¼	26⅝	— ⅜
10½	6¼	Viewlex	86	6⅝	6⅝	6⅛	6¼	— ⅛
14¼	6½	Vikoa Inc	28	7	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
11¾	7⅛	Vintage Ent	18	10	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
7⅝	4⅝	VLN Corp	12	5⅞	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
47¾	36⅝	VLN Cp pf 3	1	41	41	41	41	— ½
9⅝	6½	Vol Merch	10	7	7	6⅝	6⅝	
17¾	7⅝	Voplex .30g	21	12⅝	12⅝	11⅛	11⅛	— 1¼
5⅞	3½	Vulc Corp .10	1	4	4	4	4	
7	4⅝	Vulc Inc .30	387	6	6	5¼	5⅝	— ⅜
10⅞	6½	Wa Mag .20	51	6½	6⅝	6½	6½	

W

High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
27	17¾	Wacknhut .38	6	17⅞	18	17¾	18	+ ¼
6½	3⅝	Wadell Equip	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
19¼	13⅝	Wagner .12g	5	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18½	+ ⅛
15⅞	10⅝	Ward CR Dg	65	12	12⅝	12	12⅝	+ ⅝
6	2¾	Ward Fds wt	17	4	4	4	4	
12¾	6	Wards Co .20	3	10⅛	10⅛	10	10	
12⅞	10	Wash RIT .96	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
7¼	3⅝	Watsco .29f	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
28½	18¼	Well McL .50	6	19⅝	20	19⅝	20	+ ⅜
11¼	6⅝	Weiman Co	6	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
8⅝	4⅛	Weld Tu Am	16	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	7¼	Wellco Ent	3	8⅛	8½	8⅛	8½	— ⅛
25⅝	15¼	WellRGr .45g	71	17⅝	18½	17¼	17⅝	— ⅜
32¼	26¾	WestChQ .72	36	26⅝	28⅜	26⅝	27½	+ ¾
63½	53⅛	W Tex pf4.40	z470	55	56	54½	54½	— 2
9⅛	4¼	Westates Ptl	26	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
13¼	6	Westy Fsh	44	6⅝	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
8¼	5⅝	Westrn D Pet	66	7 11-16	7⅞	7 7-16	7 11-16	+ 1-16
23⅞	17¼	WstnF In .15e	22	21⅞	21⅞	20⅞	20⅞	— 1
6⅞	3⅛	Westrn Oris	30	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
53⅝	38⅝	West Un Intl	23	39⅝	39⅝	38½	38⅝	— 1
16½	10⅝	Westrans Ind	11	12⅛	12⅝	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
32⅝	21¼	Whelab .60a	12	21	21	20⅝	20⅝	— ½
8⅝	3	Whitehall El	45	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
7½	3	Whittakr wt	183	4	4⅛	4	4	
4	2⅝	Wichita Ind	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
9½	5¼	Wilcox Glb	9	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	
24⅝	16⅛	Wmhouse	4	16⅝	16¾	16⅝	16¾	— ⅛
8½	5¼	Wilshire .14f	58	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
8⅝	6⅛	Wilsn CtF .30	29	7	7	6½	6½	— ⅛
30⅞	16⅝	WilsonCo 1.40	20	28⅛	28¾	28⅛	28¼	
12⅝	3⅞	Wilson Co wt	114	9¼	10⅛	9¼	9⅞	+ ⅛
10	7¼	Wilyon Bros	42	7½	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅜
10⅝	5½	Wilson Ph .12	7	7¼	7½	7⅛	7½	+ ¼
11⅝	8¼	Wilsn Sin .40	8	8⅝	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅛
5¼	3¼	Wilson Sp wt	15	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ¼
9⅝	7¼	Winkelmn .40	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
10⅝	6½	Wolvr Ind .40	12	8⅞	9⅛	8⅞	9	— ⅛
25⅝	13⅝	Wood Ind .63f	6	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
18⅝	11⅝	Work Wr .60	5	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
8⅞	6¼	Wrather Cp	7	6¾	6⅞	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
2	1¼	Wright Harg	78	1 7-16	1 11-16	1 7-16	1 11-16	+ 3-16
16¾	9¾	WTC Air .05g	23	16	16	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅛
8⅝	5	Wyand Ind	14	5¼	5¼	5	5	— ½
6⅝	3¾	Wyle Las	39	4	4	3⅞	4	
36½	23½	Wynn Oil	8	24	24	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅞
9⅞	5	Wyomissing	10	5	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛

Y

High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
16⅛	9⅝	Yates Ind	61	9⅝	9⅝	9½	9½	
42	15⅞	Yonk Ra .80a	13	33	34	33	33	

Z

High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
6	3⅝	Zero fg M.05	8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
24¾	13⅝	Zim Hom .24	81	17⅞	19⅛	17⅝	18⅝	+ ⅜
6½	3¼	Zion Foods	6	3¼	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛

New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
38⅛	25	Sprry R .40g	359	26½	27⅛	26½	26½	— ⅜
16⅝	10⅛	Sprague El	48	10⅛	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
18⅛	13½	SpringsMill 1	16	15	15¼	15	15	— ⅛
27⅝	22⅝	SquareD .80a	722	25	25¼	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅜
85⅝	66½	Squibb 1.50	176	79	80¾	78¾	79⅞	+ ½
37	28¼	StaleyMf 1.40	7	28¼	28¼	28⅛	28⅛	— ½
49⅞	43½	StBrands 1.60	114	44½	45	44¼	44¼	— ⅜
61	50½	StdBrd pf3.50	z400	54½	54½	53	53	— 1½
71	38½	StBrPaint .40	64	63⅝	63⅝	62⅛	62⅛	— 1⅞
21¾	13¾	Std Intl .28	27	14	15¼	14	15¼	+ 1½
11¼	6½	Std Kollsman	48	6½	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅜
63⅝	49½	StOilCal 2.80	x277	56	56⅝	55⅝	55⅝	— ¼
67¾	52⅛	StOilInd 2.30	437	61⅝	63	61½	62⅝	+ ⅞
82⅝	67	StOilNJ 2.75g	411	75½	75⅞	74⅝	74⅝	— ⅝
92	70¼	StdOilOh 2.70	108	82⅝	82⅝	80¼	80¼	— 2⅛
8⅝	5¼	Std Press	5	5½	5½	5⅛	5⅛	— ¼
11¾	7⅝	StPrudent .66	26	10⅝	11	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅛
31¼	26⅝	StanlyWk .80	11	27	27½	27	27¼	+ ¼
15⅝	8⅝	Stalray .40	53	13¼	13¼	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅜
19	14⅝	Starrett .80	22	14⅝	15	14⅝	15	+ ⅜
47⅝	35	Stauf Ch 1.80	15	41⅛	41¼	41⅛	41¼	+ ⅛
46¼	34⅝	Stauff pf1.80	1	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅛
14	8	Sterch Br .48	9	10⅞	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
49⅝	39⅝	SterlDrug .80	179	41½	42¼	41⅝	42	+ ½
38⅝	24⅝	StevensJ 1.50	91	24⅝	25	24½	24⅝	
38⅞	29⅝	StewWar 1.80	5	31⅝	31⅝	31⅛	31⅛	
26⅝	20⅝	Stoke VanC 1	35	21⅞	22	21½	21½	— ⅝
49	39⅛	Stone W 1.90	2	43⅛	43⅛	42⅞	42⅞	
12⅛	9	StoneCont .36	2	10	10	10	10	— ⅛
33⅝	19	StorerBrd .50	41	28¼	28⅝	28¼	28⅝	— ¼
71⅞	52	StudWor 1.20	38	54⅝	54⅝	54¼	54¼	— ¼
53¼	39	St W pfA 1.40	1	40½	40½	40½	40½	— ¼
41¾	30	SubProp 1.12	15	36⅝	37	36⅛	36⅝	
2	15⅝	SuCrest .80	6	16	16	16	16	
29	17½	Sun Chem .40	23	26⅝	26⅞	26½	26⅝	— ½
57¾	45½	SunOil 1b	x17	56⅝	56⅝	56⅛	56⅛	— ⅜
48⅝	39½	Sun Oil pf2.25	x44	45⅝	45⅝	44⅝	44⅝	— ⅝
31½	22⅝	Sunbeam .80	62	26⅝	27	26⅛	26⅝	— ⅜
30⅝	20¼	Sundstrnd .80	79	22½	24¼	22½	23⅝	+ ⅞
51¾	41¼	Sunds pf3.50	6	42⅝	42⅝	42	42	— 1
17½	11	Sunsh Mn .52	41	12⅛	13⅛	12⅛	13⅛	+ 1½
35⅝	26	Sup Valu 1.10	15	34½	34⅞	34½	34⅝	+ ⅛
221	170	Supr Oil 1.40	21	201½	202½	199	199	— 3½
46⅝	29⅝	Supmk G .40	55	42⅝	42⅞	42½	42½	— ¼
23⅝	21⅞	SupmkGnl wt	1	21½	21½	21½	21½	— ⅜
56	35¼	Supmk pf1.30	5	50	50	50	50	— ⅛
5⅞	5	SurvyFd .23g	41	5⅛	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
26½	15⅝	Swank .60a	46	17½	18	17¼	17¾	+ ½
45	28¾	Swift Co .70	215	40¾	42½	40⅝	40¾	+ ½
38⅛	27⅝	Sybron .60	40	33¼	33¼	32¾	32¾	— ⅞
65¾	51½	Sybron pf2.40	2	59½	59½	59½	59½	+ ⅛
18⅛	9⅝	Systron Donn	46	12⅛	12⅝	11⅝	12¼	— ⅛
44⅞	23⅝	Taft Brd .60	205	38½	39⅝	38	38	— ½
25½	18½	Talcott 1.10	5	18½	18½	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
17½	10⅝	Talley Ind	81	10⅝	11⅛	10⅝	11	+ ⅛
19¼	13½	Talley pfB 1	10	14⅝	15	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
28	22⅞	Tampa El .80	6	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ¼
38¼	34⅛	Tandy Corp	250	34¼	35⅛	34¼	34¼	+ ⅛
26⅛	18	TappanCo .40	20	23⅝	23⅝	22⅞	23	— ⅝
5⅛	2⅞	Tech Mtr .09f	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
44¾	30¼	Technicon Cp	12	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	+ ¼
43½	28	Tektronix	111	31½	33	31½	32⅛	+ ½
33⅝	20⅝	Teledyne .63f	959	21¼	22⅛	21⅛	21⅝	— ½
84½	68½	Teledyne pf 6	3	71½	72	71½	72	+ 1
22¼	12⅝	Telex Cp	282	13	13⅝	13	13⅛	
27¼	21½	Temple I .25	74	22⅛	22⅛	21⅝	21⅝	— ½
29⅝	23⅝	Tenneco 1.32	358	26	26¼	25⅝	25⅞	— ¼
11⅛	5½	Tennec wt A	1138	7½	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
109¾	88⅝	Tennec pf5.50	14	97	98½	96½	97	— ½
39⅝	30¼	Texaco 1.60	828	34	34⅛	33¼	33⅝	— ½
48⅛	38¼	TexETrn 1.52	129	44⅝	44⅝	43½	43⅝	— 1½
39	32½	TexGasT 1.52	35	34⅝	34⅝	34½	34½	
38⅝	33⅝	Tex G pf2.50	3	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼	— ⅜
24⅝	15⅝	Tex G Sul .60	385	15⅞	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
38½	31⅛	Texas Ind 1b	17	34¼	34¼	34	34¼	
123	79½	Texasinst .80	183	99¾	100¾	97⅝	98¼	— 2⅝
49⅛	31¼	TexOil&G .02	125	40½	42	40½	41⅝	+ 1⅜
24¾	16¾	TexPLd .50g	5	17	17⅛	17	17	
64⅞	54⅞	Tex Util 1.92	100	60	60	59¼	59½	— ½
31⅞	23⅝	Textron .90	135	25⅛	25⅛	24⅝	25¼	+ ⅛
40	32⅝	Textr pf2.08	15	32⅝	32⅝	32⅛	32⅛	— ½
31	24⅝	Textr pf1.40	118	24⅝	25⅛	24⅝	24⅞	— ¼
13⅝	9	Thiokol .40	51	10⅛	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+ ⅛
49⅞	35½	ThomBet 1.04	5	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	— ⅜
26¼	18⅝	Thom Ind .40	25	22½	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	+ ⅛
60	34½	ThomJW .75g	20	41⅝	42⅝	41⅝	42	+ ⅝
28¼	21⅛	Thrift Dr .70	x14	22⅝	22⅝	22½	22⅝	+ ⅛
38⅞	26⅛	TI Corp 1.20	x72	31⅛	32⅝	31⅛	32⅛	+ ¾
31	19⅛	TidewatM .50	24	23¼	23¼	23⅛	23⅛	
62⅞	40⅝	Time Inc 1.90	260	50	50⅝	49	49	— 1
50⅝	38	TimesMir .50	26	45½	45½	44⅝	44⅞	— ⅜
39⅝	33	Timken 1.80	29	36⅝	36⅝	36⅛	36⅛	
29	19	TishRlty .40b	141	23¼	24⅛	23⅝	24	— ¼
21	12¼	TobinPck .60	16	15⅛	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
27⅛	19½	Todd Sh 1.20	14	20⅝	21	20⅝	21	+ ½
35⅛	28¼	ToledoE 1.80	8	28⅛	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
29⅝	20	ToolResh .60f	122	22⅝	23	22	22	— ⅝
19⅝	13½	Toot Rol .40b	10	14⅝	14⅝	14¼	14¼	— ⅜
69	56⅛	Trane Co .90	8	65	65	64⅝	64⅝	— ¼
46⅝	34	Trans U 1.28	22	39½	39⅝	39½	39⅝	
34⅝	13⅝	Trans W Air	321	23⅝	24¼	23¼	23⅝	+ ⅛
22¼	14⅝	TrnWAir pf	2	16	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
14	9⅝	TrnWFin .62f	48	11¼	11¾	10¾	11½	
19	15¼	Transmra .55	727	16½	16⅝	16	16⅛	— ⅛
23	14¼	Transcon .40	142	20⅛	20⅛	19	19	— 1⅛
11	5⅞	Transcll Inv	153	6	6¼	5⅝	6⅛	+ ¼
39⅝	31⅝	Travelrs .80	78	35⅛	35⅝	34⅝	34⅞	— ¼
50⅝	42	Travelrs pf 2	3	45½	45½	45½	45½	— ⅛
25⅞	18⅝	TravLod .25g	33	20½	20½	20	20	— ⅛
32¼	27⅛	TriCon 1.39g	71	27	27½	26⅞	27	— ⅛
38⅝	33½	TriCon pf2.50	8	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	+ ⅜
22⅝	14⅝	Triangind .80	2	15½	15½	15¼	15¼	— ⅜
48	27½	Tropicana	120	43⅝	43⅝	42	42	— 1⅝
43¼	32⅝	TRW Inc 1a	152	34¼	34¼	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅝
90½	76¼	TRW pf4.50	7	78	78⅝	78	78	+ ½
103⅛	80½	TRW pf4.40	39	83	83	81⅝	82	— 1
20	15⅝	Tucsn GE .72	3	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅜
15⅞	8⅝	Twent Cent	121	9⅝	10¼	9⅝	9⅝	
24⅝	13½	Tyler Corp	79	21	22⅛	21	21⅝	+ ½

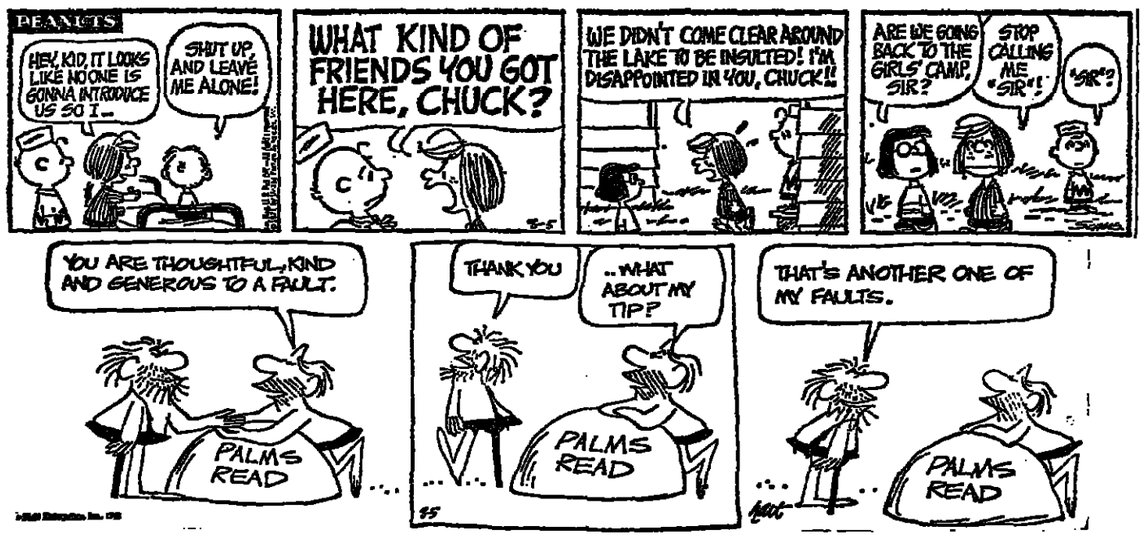
U-V

High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
45⅝	21⅝	UAL Inc	263	30¾	32⅛	30½	31⅝	+ ⅞
42¼	19⅝	UAL pf.40	19	27½	30	27½	28½	+ 1¼
34⅝	25	UARCO 1.10	8	29	29½	29	29¼	
25⅞	19⅛	UGI Cp 1.28	38	21	21	20¾	20¾	
23¼	12⅝	UMC Ind .72	45	21¾	21⅞	21¼	21¼	— ¼
16¼	10½	Unarco .40	72	13¾	13¾	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅝
41⅞	29⅛	Un Camp 1	30	36½	36⅝	36½	36⅝	
59⅝	39⅝	Un Carbide 2	494	42½	43⅝	42½	43¼	+ ½
19⅝	6⅛	Union Corp	147	11⅛	11⅛	10⅞	10½	— ⅝
22⅛	18	Un Elec 1.28	124	18⅝	18⅝	18½	18½	— ⅜
102	97½	Un El 71pf 8	2	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	— ¼
95	83⅝	Un El pf6.40	z10	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝	
67	60	Un El pf4.56	z100	59	59	59	59	— ¾
68	57½	Un El pf4.50	z150	59½	59½	59	59	— 1½
42¼	31⅝	UnOilCal 1.60	211	31¾	32⅝	31⅝	32⅛	+ ¾
57⅝	46¼	UOCal pf2.50	141	46½	46½	45⅝	45⅝	— ⅜
60	46½	Un Pac Cp 2	170	54½	54½	53⅛	53⅛	— 1⅝
10¾	10⅛	U Pac pf4.75	6	10½	10½	10¼	10¼	— ¼
31¾	27⅛	Unionam .80	81	28	28	28	28	
23¼	18¾	Uniroyal .70	130	19⅝	19¾	19	19⅝	— ⅜
112	101½	Uniroyal pf 8	z50	102	102½	102	102½	+ 1
44	29	Unishops .40	129	36¼	36¼	35⅝	35⅝	— 1⅛
45⅛	30	Unit Air 1.80	58	30	31⅝	30	30⅝	+ ⅝
21½	12⅝	UnBrands .30	91	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
20	15⅞	U Brd pf1.20	12	15⅞	15⅞	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
10⅞	7⅝	UnitCp .25g	72	8⅝	8⅝	8¼	8⅛	— ⅛
13	9	Unit Fin Cal	14	8¾	8⅞	8¾	8⅝	— ⅛
22¼	17¼	Unit Gas .80	177	20⅛	20⅛	19¾	19⅝	— ½
14⅝	7⅝	Unit Ind .20	21	13¼	13⅝	13	13	— ⅛
50⅛	40⅝	UnJersBks 2	1	41	41	41	41	
31⅞	27¾	Unit MM 1.30	231	27⅞	28	27¾	27⅝	— ⅜
24⅛	11⅝	Un Nuclr	69	16⅝	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	— ¼
4⅝	2⅝	Unit Pk Min	2	3¼	3⅛	3¼	3⅛	+ ⅛
51⅞	37½	US FidG 2.20	53	46⅝	46⅝	46⅛	46⅛	— ⅜
58⅛	32½	US Finl .05g	240	37	38½	36	36½	— ⅝
35⅞	32	USForS 2.76g	21	32½	32½	32	32½	
30¼	23⅝	US Frest 1.40	82	25⅝	27	25	26¼	— ⅝
68½	59	US Gypsm 3	40	65⅝	65⅝	64½	64½	— 1
37⅛	31½	USGyp pf1.80	2	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼	— ½
38⅝	26	US Home n	98	27	29	27	27½	+ ⅝
27⅛	18⅝	US Indust .60	365	26½	26⅝	26⅛	26½	
30⅛	15	US Leasg .28	49	24½	25½	24½	25½	+ ¾
37⅛	27¼	US PlyCh .84	98	29⅝	30⅛	29⅛	29⅞	+ ⅛
82	71⅝	USPCh pf5.50	z30	72½	72½	72½	72½	— 1
38	28	USPCh pf1.20	122	30⅝	31⅛	30⅝	31	— ¼
26⅝	21½	US Shoe .88	11	23⅝	23⅝	23¼	23¼	— ¼
32¾	23⅝	US Smelt 1	19	24	24⅝	23⅝	24	
75	64½	USSme pf5.50	1	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝	— ⅝
35⅞	27⅞	US Steel 1.60	372	28⅝	28⅝	28⅛	28½	+ ¼
35⅝	26¼	USTobac 1.20	40	34½	34⅝	34⅛	34½	+ ¼
24½	18⅝	Unit Util .52	34	20⅛	20⅝	20	20¼	+ ¼
10	6½	Unit Util wt	36	7⅝	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	— ¼
33⅝	25⅝	Un Ut pf1.37	4	27	27	27	27	— ½
36½	29	Un Ut pf1.50	1	30½	30½	30½	30½	+ ⅜
39⅛	28⅛	U Leaf 1.50	27	29	29⅛	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅜
28⅞	15⅛	UnivOilP .40	233	16⅝	17⅛	16¼	16⅞	+ ¼
38⅛	20⅝	Univer Comp	359	25⅝	26⅛	24⅝	24⅝	— 1⅛
67⅝	46⅛	Upjohn 1.60	152	61	61⅝	59	60	— 1½
24⅝	11⅛	Uris Bldg .40	84	16⅛	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅝
50	34⅝	USLIFE .50	68	43⅝	44	43	43	
29½	14⅛	USM stp	41	15	15⅛	14⅝	15	— ⅛
78	53	UtahCon .80	59	72	73	71⅝	72¼	+ ⅛
37⅞	31⅛	Utah PL 1.92	19	32	32	31⅞	32	
18⅞	12⅝	Varian Assoc	108	13	13½	13	13⅛	— ⅛
28⅝	18⅝	VCA Corp .40	34	20¼	20⅞	20¼	20½	+ ⅜
41¾	30¾	Veeder 1.60	22	31	31½	30⅞	30⅞	+ ¼
17⅛	12⅝	Vendo Co .60	11	12¾	12½	12½	12½	— ¼
53	37½	VF Corp 1.10	46	41¾	42¼	41¾	42	— ¼
21	12½	Viacom Inf	110	12⅝	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	+ ¼
27⅝	14⅝	VictComp .50	42	15½	15⅞	15⅛	15⅝	— ⅝
28½	23	VaComw .80	15	23⅝	23⅝	23	23	— ⅝
25⅛	19¾	VaElPw 1.12	432	20⅝	20¾	20¼	20⅝	— ⅛
97½	95	Va EP pf7.45	z150	95¾	96⅝	95¾	96⅝	+ ⅞
73	64	Va EP pf4.80	z350	63	63	62½	62½	— 1½
28	20¼	Vornado	58	22½	22⅝	22⅛	22¼	— ¼
21½	14⅝	VSI Corp .48	26	15⅝	15½	15	15	— ⅝
26	20⅝	Vulcan Mat 1	7	22⅝	23	22⅝	23	+ ¼
17⅞	13½	VWR Unit .72	20	15¼	15¼	15	15¼	+ ¼

W-X-Y-Z

High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
60	49½	Wab R pf4.50	z100	50⅞	51	50⅞	51	
66	57½	WachCp 1.20	3	62⅞	62⅞	62⅝	62⅝	— ⅛
73	63	Wach pf2.20	6	67	68	67	67½	
35⅝	24⅝	WachRl 1.67g	76	30⅛	30⅝	29⅞	30¼	+ ⅛
33⅞	22⅝	Walgreen 1	14	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23¼	+ ⅛
41⅝	36⅝	WalkrH 1.20a	20	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	
25¼	18⅝	WallBusF .40	26	21½	21⅝	21½	21⅝	
25⅝	17	WallMury .60	16	17½	17½	17½	17⅝	— ⅛
6¼	3⅝	Walworth Co	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
50	28½	Wang Labs	102	38½	39½	38	38	— ½
16¼	10½	Ward Foods	62	11⅛	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+ ¼
21	14⅝	Warnaco .60	22	17¾	18	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
32	27½	Warnc pf1.50	100	28¾	28¾	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅜
79⅞	67⅝	WarLam 1.30	247	67¾	68¼	67⅛	67⅝	— 1⅛
36⅝	25	WarnSwa 1	16	27½	27⅞	27½	27¾	— ⅜
31¼	24½	Wash Gs 1.80	46	25	25¼	25	25¼	+ ¼
17	12⅝	WashStl .80a	x12	13⅝	14	13½	13½	— ½
24	20⅛	WashWP 1.36	10	21¼	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
34⅞	18¼	Watkin Johns	19	25½	25⅝	24⅝	24½	— 1⅝
14⅝	9⅝	Wayn Gos .76	4	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
9¼	6	Wean Unit	19	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ½
14¼	9⅝	Weathrhd	32	10¼	10⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ½
13⅝	7⅝	Webb Del E	86	7⅝	8	7½	7½	— ⅛
47½	37⅝	Weis Mkt .92	11	44⅝	44⅝	43⅝	43⅝	— 1
5⅝	4	Weilbilt Corp	7	4	4⅛	4	4	
48⅞	37	WellsFar 1.60	8	37⅝	37½	37¼	37⅝	— ⅛
26⅛	16½	WescF 1.17f	27	16½	16⅝	16¼	16¼	— ¼
68½	56⅝	WPP pf 4.50	z150	58	59½	58	59½	+ 1½
29⅞	19¼	WtPtPep .75g	12	19¾	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
34	21½	WstnAir 2.19f	108	22⅝	23	22½	22½	
40⅝	33½	Wn Banc 1.30	171	33⅞	34⅝	33½	33½	— ⅜
26¼	15	WnMryld .80	1	15	15	15	15	
21½	16½	Wn Pac Ind	11	16⅞	17	16⅞	16⅞	
51½	40¼	WnUnion 1.40	300	43⅛	43¼	41¾	41⅞	— 1⅝
85¼	71	Wn Un pf 6	2	74½	74½	74½	74½	
98½	81	Wn Un pf4.60	1	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	— 1⅜
115	93	Wn Un pf4.98	5	99	100	99	100	+ 1
94⅝	65⅝	Westg El 1.80	508	82¼	82⅝	80½	81⅝	— 1½
27	19⅝	Westvco 1.05	155	20	20⅝	19⅝	19⅞	— ½
37⅝	28½	Weyberg 1.20	7	30	30	29½	29½	— ½
62¼	49½	Weyerhs .80	157	52¾	52⅝	52⅛	52⅛	— ⅝
127½	111⅝	Weyhr pf6.75	5	112¾	113⅝	112¾	113¼	+ 1
20¼	11½	WheelPitt Stl	35	15	15	14½	14½	— ⅝
59¼	45½	WheelPitt 6pf	z100	53½	53½	53½	53½	— 1
49¾	36	WheelPitt 5pf	z100	42½	42½	42½	42½	— ⅝
90	65⅝	Whirl Cp 1.60	220	85⅝	87	84⅝	85	— ⅝
29⅝	13½	WhltCn .40b	269	22⅞	24⅛	23⅛	23⅝	— ⅝
37⅝	30	WhltCn pfB 3	2	36	36	36	36	— ¾
36⅛	29⅝	Whit C pfC 3	5	33	33¼	32¾	33¼	— ¼
32¼	19⅝	WhiteCrss .44	84	26⅝	26⅞	26½	26½	— ⅝
25⅝	14⅝	White Motor	101	19⅝	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
13⅞	7	Whittaker	268	9	9⅝	9	9	— ⅛
47⅞	35⅝	WickesCorp 1	23	40½	40½	38⅝	38⅝	— 1⅞
14	7⅛	WiebtStr .25b	22	8	8⅛	7⅝	8⅛	— ⅛
42⅛	31	Will Ross .44	77	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅛
48	29	Williams Co	244	37⅛	38	37	37	— ⅝
31	14½	Wms Co wt	100	22¼	24	22⅝	23⅝	+ ⅝
43½	26⅝	Wms Co pf.80	3	35	35	34⅛	34⅛	— ½
43⅝	36⅝	WinnDx 1.74	17	44	44	43	43	— ⅜
55½	17	Winnbgo Ind	154	45⅝	49¼	45⅝	46⅝	+ 1⅝
26	21	WisElPw 1.48	24	22	22⅛	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
115	104¼	WisEP pf8.90	z10	107½	107½	107½	107½	+ ½
19⅝	16⅝	Wisc PS 1.16	19	17	17¼	16⅝	17⅛	+ ⅜
32	24¼	Witco Ch .92	712	24¼	24⅞	23⅝	23⅝	— 1⅛
78½	61½	WitcoC pf2.65	1	61½	61½	61½	61½	— 1
13⅞	8⅝	WolveWW .36	18	9⅝	9⅝	9	9	— ¼
23⅝	17⅝	Wometco .44	12	19¼	19¼	19	19	— ⅛
19⅝	14¼	Woods Cp .48	7	14⅞	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	
55⅝	35½	Woolwth 1.20	718	42⅝	43⅝	42¼	42½	— ⅝
78⅝	51⅛	Woolw pf2.20	6	63¼	63¼	62¼	62¼	— 2
15½	5⅝	World Airwy	77	9⅝	10	9¼	9⅞	+ ¼
197	107¾	Wrigley 3a	3	163	163⅛	162	162	— 1
17½	10½	Wurlitzer .40	4	13	13¼	13	13¼	
119⅝	84⅝	Xerox Cp .80	1636	106⅝	109⅝	106	107	+ ⅝
34⅛	18⅛	Xtra Inc	26	21⅛	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	+ ¼
19⅞	16½	Yngs SD 1.20	17	16½	16⅝	16⅝	16½	— ⅛
45	36¼	Zale Corp .64	35	37⅛	38⅛	37⅛	38⅛	+ ⅞
42	27⅝	Zapata Norn	336	31⅛	31⅝	30⅝	31⅝	— ⅝
47¼	30	Zayre Corp	78	34⅛	34⅝	33⅝	34⅛	— ½
54⅞	36⅝	Zenith R 1.40	165	42⅝	44½	42⅛	43	+ ⅞
24⅞	16⅝	Zurn Ind .28	40	20½	20⅝	20½	20½	

PEANUTS



B.C.

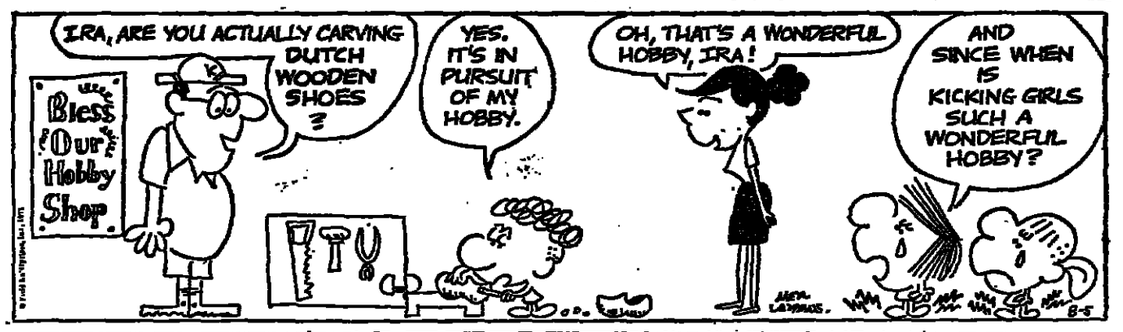
L'IL ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

South opened in fourth seat with one club, a Precision System bid showing 16 or more high-card points. North responded two clubs, showing at least a five-card suit and eight or more points.

Brushing aside East's overcall of two hearts, South established a spade fit and then used Blackwood. He would have settled in five spades if North had shown one ace, but the two-ace response enabled him to try for slam. The no-trump slam seemed superior because a bad break in one black suit would not necessarily be fatal. As it turned out, both suits broke badly but South survived.

He won the opening heart lead with the king and cashed his king-queen of clubs. If both opponents had followed, the slam would have become a certainty, but East discarded. The spade king was cashed, and both defenders followed.

An average declarer might now have reasoned that as East had produced one singleton he was unlikely to produce another. But South is not an average player, and he reasoned more deeply.

What sort of hand, he asked himself, could East have to pass on the first round and then enter the auction vulnerable on the second round? With a single-suit hand East would no doubt have opened the bidding pre-emptively in third seat. The only explanation was that East held a two-suiter and that his distributional strength justified his action.

Fortified by this reasoning, South led the spade seven and finessed dummy's nine. He was rewarded when East showed out, discarding a diamond. As East's bid marked him with the diamond ace, there was now a straightforward road to 12 tricks.

A diamond was led, East ducked, and the king won.

Dummy was re-entered with a spade to the ace, and South's heart loser was discarded on the club ace. Finally, dummy's remaining diamond was led toward the queen, and the diamond ace was the only trick the defense could make.

	NORTH ♠ A 9 5 ♡ 8 4 ◇ 7 2 ♣ A 10 9 7 6 4
WEST (D) ♠ J 6 4 2 ♡ 9 5 2 ◇ J 6 ♣ J 8 5 2	EAST ♠ 3 ♡ Q J 10 7 3 ◇ A 10 9 5 4 3 ♣ 3
	SOUTH ♠ K Q 10 8 7 ♡ A K 6 ◇ K Q 8 ♣ K Q

Both sides were vulnerable.

The bidding:

West	North	East	South
Pass	Pass	Pass	1 ♣
Pass	2 ♣	2 ♡	2 ♠
Pass	3 ♠	Pass	4 N.T.
Pass	5 ♡	Pass	6 N.T.
Pass	Pass	Pass	

West led the heart two.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

C	A	L	M		A	I	T	A	L	L		J	A	V	A
A	L	A	I		C	O	M	E	A		U	L	A	N
D	O	W	N	S	T	R	E	A	M		N	A	S	T
I	G	N	I	T	E		S	P	R	I	N	T	S	
			M	I	D	S	T		O	O	O			
D	E	M	U	R		T	A	R	O	U	R	E	T	S
E	X	A	M		H	E	R	O	N	S		I	I	I
G	E	T		B	A	N	Q	U	E	T		D	E	R
A	R	E		A	R	O	U	N	D		J	E	T	E
S	T	R	A	T	E	G	I	C		A	A	R	O	N
			G	O	B		N	E	A	R	S			
E	Q	U	E	R	R	Y		T	A	M	A	L	E	
T	U	R	N		A	U	T	H	O	R	I	Z	E	S
C	A	N	T		T	I	L	I	U	M		N	U	T
H	I	S	S		N	E	E	D	S		E	R	S	E

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

by HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

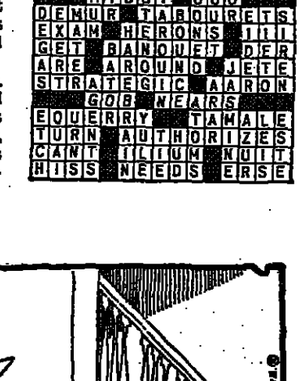
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

PRIVE

DEVEL

OSMACT

INDOAJ



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: LUNGE DECAY ATTAIN POSTAL

Answer: *One can't DO IT—A "DU-IT"*

BOOKS

THE BOOK OF MARGERY KEMPE, 1436

Edited and rendered into modern English by William Butler Bowdon. Devin-Adair Co. $5.

Reviewed by Susan P. Williams

THIS is a review of a book you may never see. Although it is in print—in the original medieval English, as well as in this modern version—it is found mainly in libraries and some private collections. The author is Dame Margery Kempe, would-be saint, primordial woman's lib type and pioneer autobiographer.

Although she lived in the 14th century, in the town of Lynne, England, Margery defied the common expectations of what a woman ought to be and do. In her time, an uneducated woman was expected to live quietly, bear many children, and do as her husband and her church told her. Margery chose otherwise.

Margery bore 13 children, of whom probably only one lived to maturity. After one childbirth, she suffered a kind of postpartum depression; she went mad "for six months, eight weeks and odd days, speaking wickedness" and trying to destroy herself. Then suddenly, Jesus came to her, "sitting upon her bedside, looking upon her with so blessed a face that she was strengthened in all her spirit." He said, "Daughter, why hast thou forsaken me and I forsook never thee?" and departed into "air as bright as lightning." Instantly calmed, Margery asked for the keys to her pantry so she could return to running her household. But after the vision, she also wanted to be a saint.

She first persuaded her husband to live with her "chastely." In itself, this was regarded as irresponsibility; a wife had to cooperate, to be fruitful and multiply. Not only did she give up sex, she also chose to fast, to invent a special uniform for herself, to wear a ring signifying her marriage to God and to attend more church services than other laymen. Alone she traveled to Rome, to Spain and to Palestine. She became a nun without an order, a free-lance saint.

Margery did not win these privileges because of her obvious saintliness. Quite the contrary, she must have been very difficult to live with. Her special relationship to God was marked by the "gift of tears," the habit of weeping, "roaring and thrashing about" when anything reminded her of the wonders of God or the sufferings of the Passion. She was also given to preaching to any who would listen, and to many who would not.

As a result, people avoided or tormented her. Her pilgrimages must have been frightening. Normally, as we know from Chaucer, groups traveling to the holy places drank, laughed and told stories on the way. The pilgrimage was a kind of pious charter flight. Margery, however, bursting into tears and crying "It is full Merry in Heaven," rather broke up the party. She was such a wet blanket that several times her traveling companions abandoned her, once leaving her on the dock watching the ship pull off for Jerusalem without her. Cruel of them it was, but Margery Kempe must have been a sort of Joan of Arc but Joan of Arc played by Marjorie Main.

If contemporary Women's Libbers think they have a difficult system to buck, they should try to imagine Margery Kempe's lot. She had to persuade civil and religious authorities that she was neither lunatic nor heretic. She had to "clear" her visions and her behavior with her own confessor, the mayor of her town, the bishop of the diocese and the archbishop of Canterbury.

Before these learned men, illiterate Margery defended her way of life by recounting her appearances to her of the Virgin Mary and God, and answering questions of doctrine. In each case, these worthy gentlemen heard her defense, accepted her visions as authentic and gingerly referred her on to the next highest in the ecclesiastical pecking order of command. She was not always patient, however, with authenticating her private visions. No one often used her audiences with these august authorities to tell them what was wrong with the way they were doing their jobs.

Still, Margery's request for freedom from marital duties and white clothing, God's ring, and travel were all granted. To the 20th-century reader, then, Margery's *story is a success story*, for not only won the right to do as her vision demanded, but also wrote in Middle English a charming tale of that success.

"The Book of Margery Kempe" was dictated to priests in 1436 and 1438. It is the first autobiography in English, to focuses on the subject, her thoughts and her times. No other book had yet done so for centuries, it turned up in 1939 in one of those magnificent English libraries that are scholar dreams of.

Margery is generous with detail: The time she asked her husband to live chastely is a day, on Midsummer eve, when they walked, "a bottle of beer in her hand" and a cake in the bosom of her husband's shirt. Her visions are direct and simple. Jesus says "Daughter Jesus Christ Thy love for me is thy love and shall be true and without end." Consulting the Lord on homely matters, Margery asks, "Where shall I get the money to go to these holy places?" He answers, "The *money* I give thee-ward," and it comes.

This comfortable familiarity with holiness makes "The Book of Margery Kempe" plausible even in an age when visions often psychedelic, especially when the ecstasies are interspersed with the stuff of an adventurous life in the late 14th century. The conflicts, narrow escapes, pratfalls, humor, portraits of the powerful. Most of all, of course, it has a heroine, the saint and exasperating Margery Kempe Lynn.

Susan P. Williams is an English at American University. She wrote this review for the Washington Post.

CROSSWORD

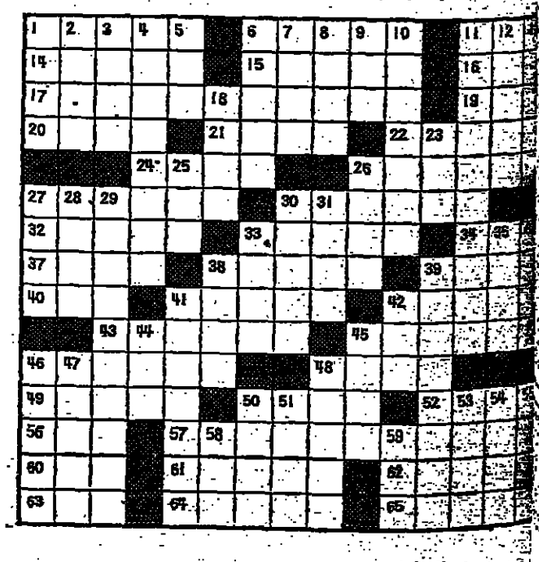
By Will Weng

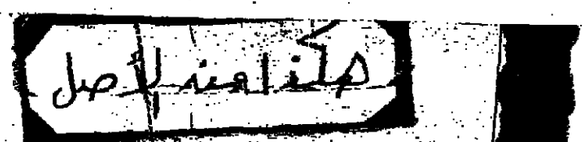
ACROSS

1 Plays a game
6 Skirt
11 Decay
14 Convex molding
15 Carried
16 Overwhelm
17 Party men
19 U.S. agency
20 Chemical suffixes
21 Adherents: Suffix
22 A.L. players
24 Lawn gear
26 Juicy fruit
27 Da Vinci, for one
30 Intense
32 Belmont structures
33 Betimes
34 Watch holder
37 Sailing ship
38 Antoinette
39 Geodesic ——
40 Pacific island
41 Slow, in music
42 Gulls
43 Straightens
45 Entrust
46 Flash device
48 Table staple
49 Night, in Italy
50 Half a Samoan port
52 Basketball loop
56 Jackie and ——
57 Ed Sullivan words
60 Krazy ——
61 Old womanish
62 Lighter
63 Direction
64 Horne and others
65 Of the glacial side

DOWN

1 Albert of Tennessee
2 Kitchen unit
3 Bounding gait
4 Dutch port
5 Weep
6 Have —— to eat
7 Viva ——
8 Old English moneys
9 Wayside, for one
10 Uproot
11 Horseplayer's reading
12 Unpaid
13 Annoy
18 Shopper's aid
23 Feeble
25 W.W. II agent
26 Heraldic band
27 Girl's name
28 —— avis
29 Type of pact
30 Puppeteer and family
31 Music group
33 Merit
35 Universal: Pfx.
36 Edna of stage
38 Sorcerer
39 Party man
41 Party man
42 Type of hold
44 Destiny
45 Satiate
46 Type of dance
47 African antelopes
48 Eyes
50 Distress
51 Nazimova
53 Prefix for nail
54 Chokes
55 Parisian sea
58 Direction
59 Playwright's monogram





Jamaican Runs 19.8 at Pan Am Games

Quarrie Ties World 200 Mark

CALI, Colombia, Aug. 4 (AP). — U.S. track and field forces shattered four Pan Am records and tied a fifth in sweeping six of eight events last night but medals in gymnastics, shooting and weightlifting kept Cuba solidly in second place in the Pan American Games.

A world record-tying performance in the 200 meters was turned in by Don Quarrie of Jamaica, a student at the University of Southern California. Quarrie won the event in 19.81 seconds, tying the mark set by Tommie Smith of the United States in the 1968 Olympics for the sprint around a curve. Smith's straightaway record is 19.5, set five years ago.

The U.S. record setters include Ralph Mann of Long Beach, Calif., 49.1 seconds in the men's 400-meter hurdles; Cary Feldmann of Seattle, who threw the javelin 267 feet 5 inches; Ken Swenson of San Pedro, Calif., with 1:48 in the men's 800 meters, and Marshall Dill, 18-year-old Detroit schoolboy, who ran a semi-final heat in the 200 meters in 20.3 before finishing second in the final.

Ira Davis, the Pompano Beach, Fla., speedster from Tennessee State, matched her 11.2-second preliminary clocking of the night before, a Pan Am record, in winning the women's 100-meter dash.

Marilyn Neufville, the former British citizen now running for Jamaica, won the women's 400 meters in 51.3 seconds.

Larry Young of Sibley, Mo., won the 50-kilometer walk; Arnie Robinson of San Diego won the long jump at 26-3 3/4.

In the 16 championships decided during the day, the United States collected nine gold medals, seven silver and four bronze. Cuba won five golds, four silvers and two bronze. The United States ended with a total of 53 medals for the games so far, 22 gold, and Cuba with 38 has five gold.

In gymnastics, the Cubans showed the effects of four years of dedicated training as their male stars stunned the United States' defending champions in both individual and team overall competition.

Jorge Rodriguez of Cuba won the individual men's title with an unofficial score of 110.45 over John Crosby of New York City, who took the silver with 109.75. Cuba's Jorge Cuervo won the bronze.

Despite sloppy basketball, the United States beat Brazil in overtime, 81-79, on a jump shot by Bob McAdoo of the University of North Carolina. Scoring honors were shared by Brian Taylor of Princeton University and Jim Chones of Marquette, each with 17 points.

Cuba, 'Good as Triple-A' Shades U.S. in Baseball

By Neil Amdur

CALI, Colombia, Aug. 4 (NYT). — Fidel Castro has lost his fastball, or so the story goes, but Cuba regained some of its tarnished amateur baseball pride yesterday with a 4-3 victory over a young but determined United States Pan-American Games team.

A score of professional scouts watched the game and perhaps pondered possible schemes of defection for some of the more talented Cuban players, several of whom are considered "major league material."

"Does Castro still throw the fastball?" a visitor asked in the jubilant Cuban dressing room after the game.

An aging manager, who has followed the sport since Minnie Minoso and Sandy Amoros left Havana, shook his head.

"No, no," the man said, flicking his wrist, "just breaking stuff now."

Cuban players had waited anxiously for this meeting to wipe out the memory of their 2-1 defeat by the United States in the gold medal game at the 1967 Games in Winnipeg. Both teams entered yesterday's game with unbeaten records here.

"I think a bunch of kids played a bunch of men real well," Bobby Winkles of Arizona State, the U.S. coach, said afterward.

Ron Fraser of Miami, the team manager, said the Cuban team "is as good as any Triple-A ball club, maybe better."

The Cubans carried a professional look about them—from their home white uniforms, styled after those of the Chicago Cubs, to their equipment, which included traditional Louisville Slugger bats manufactured by Hillerich and Bradsby of Louisville, Ky.

For the first 4 1/2 innings, it was the American bats that made the most noise. Home runs by Willie Fed Mims, an outfielder from the University of Iowa, and Jerry Tabb, a first baseman from Tulsa who was voted the most valuable player at the College World Series, staked the United States to a 3-0 lead.

Cuba tied the score with two runs in the fifth inning and went ahead, 4-2, when the Americans committed three errors in the seventh inning.

Experience played a significant part in the Cuban victory. A United States base runner was picked off first base by Antonio Juelga, the Cuban righthander who went the entire nine innings, a shortstop dropped a routine double-play ball in the seventh inning that would have ended the decisive Cuban scoring threat.

Until Castro took control in 1960, Cuba had given professional baseball in the United States some fine players. The last major league players who managed to flee the island were Tito Puentes and Campy Campaneris, who left almost ten years ago.

Unless Canada or Colombia can upset the Cubans, a gold medal victory is likely to produce a long *distance telephone* call by Castro from Havana to building No. 1, the Cuban dorm in the Olympic Village.

Mexican Prix Is Off To Honor Rodriguez

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 4 (Reuters).—The Mexican Grand Prix, which counts towards the world Formula One drivers' championship, will not be held this year as a tribute to Mexico's leading driver, Pedro Rodriguez, who was killed in a race in West Germany last month.

A spokesman for the organizing committee said the decision was taken because of "the mourning felt by Mexican racing fans at Rodriguez's death." The Mexican event was scheduled for Oct. 24.

Maud Upset By Australian And Hecklers

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., Aug. 4 (Reuters). — Anti-apartheid hecklers unnerved tenth-seeded Bob Maud of South Africa, allowing unranked Australian Allan Stone to score a 6-1, 7-6 upset victory in the $50,000 U.S. pro-tennis championships at the Longwood Cricket Club.

It was the second day that the hecklers, organized by the Boston chapter of the NAACP, had jeered a South African player with the slogan "Paint 'em black, send 'em back" and had brandished placards denouncing South African racism. On Monday, South Africa's Frew McMillan had been jeered. He had maintained his composure, but had lost to John Newcombe of Australia, the tournament's top seed.

Most of the rest of the crowd seemed sympathetic to Maud, and cheered his winners. But the South African appeared dejected after being the first seeded player to lose. "It bothered me," he said of the disturbances.

In an earlier match, Cliff Drysdale of South Africa beat Ray Ruffels of Australia, 6-1, 7-6, before the hecklers had arrived.

In other matches, Tom Okker of the Netherlands eliminated Brian Fairlie of New Zealand, 3-6, 7-6, 6-1; Roy Emerson of Australia routed countryman Bob Carmichael, 6-0, 6-3; Phil Dent of Australia ousted countryman Owen Davidson, 6-4, 6-2, and Charlie Pasarell of Santurce, Puerto Rico, beat Bill Bowrey of Australia, 6-0, 6-3.

Rod Laver of Australia defeated countryman Dick Crealy, 6-1, 6-1, and Marty Riessen of Evanston, Ill., ousted countryman Tom Leonard, 6-4, 6-3.

Sports Shorts

The British Lawn Tennis Association announced that the five leading commercial sponsors of tournaments in Britain have agreed to the ban on contract professionals effective Jan. 1. The International Lawn Tennis Association, in a dispute with Dallas-based World Championship Tennis, which has 32 top pros under contract, ruled during the tournament at Wimbledon five weeks ago that only players under the jurisdiction of their national federations would be allowed in ILTA tournaments next year and any event that included the pros would lose ILTA sanction.

* * *

Roosevelt Raceway at Westbury, N.Y., announced that Une de Mai, the 7-year-old French mare, has accepted an invitation to compete in the $125,000 Roosevelt International Trot on Aug. 21. France has banned entry to horses from the United States because of the encephalomyelitis epidemic in the Southwest, but officials quoted Une de Mai's owner, Count Pierre de Montesson, as saying "We intend to come, ban or no ban," in a telephone conversation. This would mean the millionaire trotter couldn't return to France until the ban was lifted.

The Scoreboard

TRACK AND FIELD—At Oslo, Juris Luzins of the United States set a track record at Bislet Stadium when he ran the 800 meters in 1 minute 45.2 seconds. Americans also took second and third, Mark Winzenried clocking 1:46.6 and Tom Von Ruden finishing in 1:46.8.

In other highlights, Reynaldo Brown of the United States won the high jump at 7 feet 3 inches; American Henry Jackson took the long jump in 25-5 1/2; American Fred Debernardi took the discus at 194-9 and the shot put at 63-4, and Chris Fisher of Australia scored in the 1,500 meters in 3:39.5.

In other U.S. victories, Bobby Turner won the 100 meters in 10.5; Willie Turner took the 200 in 21.1, and Bob Steele captured the 400-meter hurdles in 50.3.

TENNIS — At Cincinnati, Harold Solomon, 18, of Silver Spring, Md., who was born the year Australian Frank Sedgman won the Wimbledon championship, taught the old pro a tennis lesson, 6-1, 6-3, in a first-round match of the $30,000 Western championships. Tom Gorman of Seattle beat Cincinnati city champ John Peckskamp, 6-3, 7-5. Top-seeded Stan Smith of Pasadena, Calif., whipped Jun Kuki of Japan, 6-1, 6-3.

Seventh-seeded Frank Froehling of Fort Lauderdale, Fla., ousted Alex Mayer of Woodmere, N.Y., 4-6, 6-1, 6-2; third-seeded Zeljko Franulovic of Yugoslavia defeated Roscoe Tanner of Lookout Mountain, Tenn., 6-2, 6-3, and sixth-seeded Jaime Pillol of Chile topped Rhodesia's Hank Irvine, 6-4, 6-3. In women's play, top-seeded Virginia Wade of England whipped Wendy Appleby, 6-2, 6-1.

RUGBY—At Manawatu, New Zealand, the touring British Lions overwhelmed Manawatu-Horowhenua, 36-6. Bob Hiller led the winners with 18 points on three conversions, three penalty goals and a try.

Equine Epidemic Vaccine: Too Little, Too Late

By Gerald Strine

It has taken a tragedy to spur the government into appropriating the necessary funds needed to help combat a serious epidemic which could have been averted.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (WP).—More than 1,000 horses have died in Texas since Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis spread across the Mexican border, and the man in charge of the federal task force admits, "We've kind of lost this battle. The mosquitoes laden with virus got to the horses before we could protect them."

Supplies of the vaccine so desperately needed were limited, its effectiveness uncertain. The U.S. Department of Agriculture was ready with too little too late. King Ranch was lucky. The best-known thoroughbred breeding farm in Texas didn't lose a horse to the epidemic.

"We got the vaccine the evening of June 24," Dr. J. K. Northway said yesterday from the ranch in Kingsville. "But the authorities were too darn slow in getting it to us. We would have liked to vaccinate two or three weeks before that, if we could have. But we're greatly relieved now. From what we've seen, and from reports we get daily from area farms, the vaccine is doing the job."

The Handling

Dr. Jerry Morrow was the veterinarian who vaccinated the King Ranch horses. He is, justifiably, a little bitter over the government's handling of the VEE outbreak in recent weeks.

"As far as I know, none of the terribly valuable commercial breeding stock was lost," Dr. Morrow said. "It's the urban horse that's been the hardest hit, and it's awfully hard to explain to a 7-year-old boy or girl that their horse is 'just a $250 horse, so don't cry.' This is the heartbreaking aspect of the situation. So many of these horses are the urban type, in and around Corpus Christi and other towns, and each one is, or was, attached to a child. To them they've lost Assault, or Man O' War. So this value is a relative thing."

Dr. Morrow is certain the number of horses to have died of VEE is understated because of the delays involved in getting information to the Atlanta control station. What disturbs Dr. Morrow, and every other person in the horse industry, is that VEE had advertised its approach to the United States from South America.

'Saw It Coming'

"We certainly saw it coming," he said. "The American Association of Equine Practitioners, at a meeting in Montreal in 1968, advised the government of it and suggested some measures that should be taken. The American Horse Council in Washington also had warned them. I attended a Pan-American conference on VEE in Mexico City in May and came back to Texas and advised the ranch groups and the American Quarter Horse Association about its progress through Mexico. Our government had all the time in the world to act."

Then there is the matter of the way in which the vaccine was released by the government.

"They warned us not to use it on pregnant mares and foals," Dr. Morrow declared. "Well, I would rather say 'there goes my barren mare' next year than 'there lies my dead mare' this year. This is what I was faced with when I decided to vaccinate the pregnant mares here, and we've had no untoward reaction, no abortions, and no complaints from the cowboys about how their stock reacted.

"We instructed the cowboys to keep their horses mounted and work them as though nothing *had happened. They did*, and the vaccine has turned out to be wonderful. But the release form that the owners were required to sign in getting the vaccine advised or warned the veterinarians not to give it to pregnant mares or foals. Many practitioners, in order to protect themselves, didn't use it, and as a result of this I think there is going to be a lot of breeding stock that is lost."

The Changes

Dr. Morrow said the disease manifested itself in many ways.

"When you speak of encephalytic changes, this could take nearly any form. Some of the horses become vicious. Others become very docile. Some become sleepers. Some become walkers. Occasionally there is eneritis in these horses, these being the ones that usually hang on for a longer time. Chewing, a grinding of the teeth, is one of the more common symptoms. A flacid tail, or semi-paralysis or paralysis, the very flacid tail, are other common symptoms. Then, of course, there is the staggering gait, as most people reported in their coverage."

Many of the horses died within 48 hours *after they began an elevation of temperature*. Others lingered on for more than a week. Some survived.

"I saw horses last weekend over in the Corpus Christi area that had been under medication for three weeks, so it's very difficult to put basic parameters on a disease like this," Dr. Morrow remarked. "I saw some recovery horses that responded to symptomatic treatment.

Refused Water

"The owners and the veterinarians really had to nurse these animals. The horses were reluctant to eat or drink. I saw one with a guard nose, a hose running down through the mouth, because it refused to take water out of a trough or tub. That was one of the methods used to keep the animal hydrating."

What was required, if a horse was to have a chance of recovering, was constant care and attention—and a lot of luck. There was no prescribed therapy. Refusal to take in water, coupled with the high fever, caused the horses to dehydrate rapidly.

The vaccine sent out by the government, once delivered has proved highly effective. But why, Dr. Morrow and countless other observers would like to know, wasn't there efficacy testing of the vaccine when it was sent to Mexico some time ago in an attempt to help check the spread of the disease? The government mumbles something about the "exotic" nature of VEE, and that it does not do much research on such diseases if they have not been reported in the United States.

'Exotic' Excuse

"If that's the case, then that's incompetence," Dr. Morrow declared. "I think the term 'exotic' disease is an antiquated one these days, when a man can't be farther than 30 hours away from the States, what with modern jet transportation. I think we're fooling ourselves if we continue to use this as a baseline parameter for testing or not testing."

It has taken a tragedy to spur the government into appropriating the necessary funds needed to help combat a serious epidemic which could have been averted. Had the vaccine been withheld from Texas another two or three weeks, the results would have been devastating. Fortunately, the vaccine appears to be excellent, but the damage done is in the millions.

Time magazine accused King Ranch with having shipped horses from Kingsville to its farm in Kentucky in order to avert the danger. Ranch officials vehemently deny the charge. Triple Crown winner Assault is still alive and kicking in Texas, as are Middleground, now 24, and the King Ranch sires Bal Musette, Zenith and Brambles and 43 thoroughbred mares, plus countless quarter and ranch horses.

Blue's Bid For 20 Fails But A's Win

Leaves in Fifth Trailing by 5-2

By Sam Goldaper

NEW YORK, Aug. 4 (NYT).—Vida Blue didn't win again, but he didn't lose either.

The Oakland Athletics rallied for three runs in the ninth last night to beat the Royals, 7-5, at Kansas City. Prior to the three-run outburst, sparked by Rick Monday's two-run double, the 22-year-old Blue, seeking his 20th victory for the second time, was threatened with his fifth defeat.

The exciting lefthander brought out a crowd of 35,623, the largest to watch a baseball game at Kansas City, the former home of the Athletics. Blue lasted five innings and left the game trailing, 5-2. Three runs against him were scored on a homer by Bob Oliver that wiped out a 2-0 Oakland advantage.

Bob Locker, who relieved Blue and was credited with the victory, and Rollie Fingers, who pitched the final inning, shut out the Royals the last four innings.

Senators 5, Tigers 2

Washington came up with a three-run ninth to beat Detroit, 4-2, at Detroit, for Denny McLain's sixth victory.

Twins 4, White Sox 3

Tony Oliva's double with two out in the tenth, his third hit of the game, scored Rod Carew and gave Minnesota a 4-3 road triumph over Chicago.

Brewers 2, Angels 0

Paul Ratliff hit a two-run homer in the fifth and Lew Krausse and Ken Sanders combined for a six-hitter as Milwaukee shut out California, 2-0, at Anaheim.

Yankees 8, Indians 1

A single by Felipe Alou and a run-scoring double by Horace Clarke triggered an eight-run second inning and Mike Kekich tossed a four-hitter to lead New York to an 8-1 victory over Cleveland. The Indians lost shortstop Jack Heidemann for the season. He suffered torn knee ligaments in a collision with Bobby Murcer of the Yanks and will undergo surgery.

NFL Patriots' Back Thomas Leaves Camp

NEW YORK, Aug. 4 (AP).—Duane Thomas of the New England Patriots, newly acquired in a trade from the Dallas Cowboys, left training camp yesterday and flew to the West Coast. It was the second dispute last year's National Conference rookie of the year has had in the training season. He was traded after a contract hassle.

"They don't want me. They asked me to leave," was all the 23-year-old running back said at Boston's Logan Airport after packing his bags and departing from camp at the University of Massachusetts in Amherst.

Patriots general manager Upton Bell would only comment:

"On advice of our lawyer, I cannot say any more about this situation at this time. I will say only that this is not due to contract negotiations."

According to one Patriot player, the dispute began after a Monday afternoon pep talk in which coach John Mazur reportedly said:

"I don't want any free spirits around here. And I won't tolerate any. All I want around here are football players who want to win."

The New Orleans Saints traded seven-year tight end Ray Poage to Atlanta, the Falcons acquired second-year defensive back Tony Plummer from St. Louis and the Kansas City Chiefs sent veteran safety Goldie Sellers to Houston—all for undisclosed draft choices.

Winless Merritt Loses 11th to Mets

NEW YORK, Aug. 4 (NYT).—Jim Merritt, a 20-game winner for the National League champion Cincinnati Reds last season, lost his 11th game without a victory last night as the New York Mets routed the Reds in the second game of a doubleheader, 9-4. Cincinnati won the first game, 5-2.

Merritt survived just until the fifth and was outpitched by Mets rookie Charlie Williams, who went the distance and pitched an eight-hitter. Tim Foli led the Met attack with three RBI on two doubles.

Tony Perez's three-run blast in the opener helped Wayne Simpson to his third victory in seven decisions.

Phillies 3, Braves 2

John Vukovich, a .161 hitter, drove in two runs with a single and a double, the second hit scoring the winning run with one out in the ninth, to give Philadelphia a 3-2 home victory over Atlanta.

Padres 6, Cardinals 1

Steve Arlin, the pitching dentist, tossed a four-hitter and Ollie Brown drove in two runs with a pair of singles in San Diego's 6-1 road victory over St. Louis.

Cubs 5, Astros 0

Chicago's Bill Hands, without a victory since June 29, pitched a five-hitter and beat Houston, 5-0, in the Astrodome. It was the 11th complete game for Hands.

Pirates 10, Expos 6

Manny Sanguillen's triple with the bases loaded during a six-run rally in the eighth paved the way for Pittsburgh to beat Montreal, 10-6, at Montreal, and snap a four-game losing streak.

Wednesday

Reds Win; Gentry Of Mets Fans 11

NEW YORK, Aug. 4 (AP).—Pete Rose's double scored Woody Woodward to overcome an 11-strikeout performance by New York's Gary Gentry and lead the Cincinnati Reds to a 1-0 road triumph over the Mets today.

Cubs 6, 3, Padres 4, 0

Joe Pepitone doubled and scored and hit a run-scoring single to back the shutout pitching of Milt Pappas as Chicago beat San Diego at Wrigley Field, 3-0. The Cubs also won a game suspended from May 16 because of darkness. The game was resumed with the Cubs leading, 6-3, in the seventh and they held on for a 6-4 victory.

The Scoreboard

CYCLING — At Amarante, Portugal, Portugal's Paulino Domingues won the 18th leg of the Tour of Portugal, covering the 126 kilometers from Pedras Salgadas to Amarante in 3 hours 26 minutes 48 seconds (3:26:43 with bonus). Joaquim Agostinho of Portugal retained the overall lead by 1 minute 21 seconds.

Tuesday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

(First Game)

Cincinnati ...... 000 001 010—2 5 0
New York ...... 010 100 000—2 5 0

Simpson, Granger (6) and Corrales; Ryan, Frisella (8) and Grote. W—Simpson (3-4). L—Ryan (8-9). HR—Perez (20th), May (29th).

(Second Game)

Cincinnati ...... 000 002 002—4 8 0
New York ...... 101 232 00x—9 12 2

Merritt, Cloninger (5) and Bench; Williams (4-5) and Dyer. L—Merritt (0-11). HR—Carbo (4th).

Los Angeles ... 400 000 302—9 16 0
San Fran. ...... 000 000 010—1 6 4

Alexander (3-3) and Ferguson; Bryant, Carrithers (6), Reberger (9) and Dietz. L—Bryant (7-8).

Chicago .... 010 000 004—5 7 1
Houston .... 000 000 000—0 5 2

Hands (10-12) and Martin; Dierker, Ray (7), Gladding (9), Culver (9) and Hiatt. L—Dierker (12-8). HR—Santo (17th).

San Diego ...... 012 100 110—6 13 0
St. Louis ...... 000 000 010—1 4 3

Arlin (6-13) and Barton; Reuss, Drabowsky (6), Linzy (2) and Simmons. L—Reuss (10-11).

Atlanta .... 000 000 101—2 5 0
Philadelphia ... 010 000 101—3 9 0

Reed, Priddy (8) and Williams; Short (7-12) and McCarver. L—Priddy (4-9). HR—Montanez (22d), Aaron (31st), Williams (19th).

Pittsburgh ...... 002 200 060—10 8 0
Montreal ...... 100 030 101— 6 9 2

Blass, Veale (7), Giusti (8) and Sanguillen; Morton, McGinn (3), Kenko (8) and Bateman. W—Veale (6-0). L—Morton (8-13). HR—Staub (10th), Alley (4th, 5th).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

New York ...... 080 000 000—8 8 0
Cleveland .... 000 000 001—1 5 1

Kekich (6-5) and Munson; Foster, Austin (2), Farmer (2), Mingori (7) and Fosse. L—Foster (6-11).

Oakland .... 000 200 203—7 12 1
Kansas City ... 000 320 000—5 12 0

Blue, Locker (6), Fingers (9) and Tenace; Wright, York (4), Burgmeier (7), Abernathy (9), Butler (9) and Paepke. W—Locker (4-1). L—Burgmeier (4-6). HR—Oliver (5th), Monday (14th).

Washington ...... 001 000 003—4 8 1
Detroit .... 000 110 000—2 8 1

McLain, Cox (9) and Billings; Niekro, Timmerman (9), Scherman (9), Chance (9) and Freehan. W—McLain (6-15). L—Niekro (3-5). HR—Howard (20th).

Minnesota ... 000 000 030 1—4 13 0
Chicago ...... 100 011 000 0—3 8 1

Kaat, Williams (8) and Mitterwald; Horlen, Hinton (8), Johnson (10) and Egan, Hermann (10). W—Williams (4-4). L—Johnson (6-7). HR—McKinney (7th).

Milwaukee ...... 000 020 000—2 5 0
California ...... 000 000 000—0 6 0

Krausse, Sanders (8) and Ratliff, Rodriguez (7); Murphy (6-12) and Stephenson, Moses (8). W—Krausse (4-11). HR—Ratliff (5th).

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Pittsburgh	68	41	.624	—
St. Louis	59	50	.541	9
Chicago	57	50	.533	10
New York	55	52	.514	12
Philadelphia	48	61	.440	20
Montreal	43	66	.394	25

Western Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
San Francisco	67	45	.598	—
Los Angeles	60	51	.536	7
Houston	55	51	.505	10 1/2
Atlanta	57	56	.504	10 1/2
Cincinnati	51	62	.451	16 1/2
San Diego	40	71	.360	26 1/2

Tuesday's Results

Cincinnati 5, 4, New York 2, 9.
Los Angeles 9, San Francisco 1.
Philadelphia 3, Atlanta 2.
San Diego 6, St. Louis 1.
Chicago 5, Houston 0.
Pittsburgh 10, Montreal 6.

Wednesday's Games

Cincinnati 1, New York 0.
Chicago 6, 3, San Diego 4, 0.
Pittsburgh at Montreal, night.
Los Angeles at Houston, night.
San Francisco at St. Louis, night.
(Only games scheduled.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	65	39	.625	—
Boston	62	45	.579	4 1/2
Detroit	57	50	.533	9 1/2
New York	54	56	.491	14
Washington	44	62	.415	22
Cleveland	43	66	.394	24 1/2

Western Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Oakland	68	39	.636	—
Kansas City	53	52	.500	14 1/2
California	53	58	.477	17
Chicago	50	58	.463	18 1/2
Minnesota	49	57	.462	18 1/2
Milwaukee	46	61	.430	22

Tuesday's Results

Oakland 7, Kansas City 5.
Minnesota 4, Chicago 3.
Washington 4, Detroit 2.
New York 8, Cleveland 1.
Boston at Baltimore, rain.
Milwaukee 2, California 0.

Wednesday's Games

Minnesota at Kansas City, 2, twi-night.
New York at Cleveland, night.
Boston at Baltimore, 2, twi-night.
Washington at Detroit, night.
Milwaukee at Oakland, night.
Chicago at California, night.

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(Continued from Back Page)

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جلة المحل

Art Buchwald

Personal Service

WASHINGTON.—Many large corporations, aware that the consumer has a great fear of being treated as just another number on a computer, have tried to personalize their operations.

A friend of mine recently received a letter from his credit card company which said, "After receiving complaints that our customers have no one to write to personally, we are happy to inform you that Mr. Fred Barkle has been assigned to your account and if you have any problems or questions please write or call him at the following *telephone number.*



Buchwald

"We hope by appointing Mr. Barkle as your liaison with our company we are proving to you that we really care. There is no substitute for talking to a *real live human being* when you have a problem, and our Mr. Barkle is ready to serve you at your convenience. Sincerely."

A few weeks later my friend, let's call him Parsons, had a problem. He was being billed for a plane flight he did not take.

He immediately picked up the phone and called Mr. Barkle. "Hi, Mr. Barkle—this is Dave Parsons here. It seems you fellows made a *little mistake* with my bill and charged me for a plane ride I didn't take. Could you straighten it out?"

"Of course, Dave," Mr. Barkle said. "Just give me the information and I'll take care of it."

"Well, that's really nice of you, Fred, and I want you to know how much I appreciate the fact that I have someone to talk to at your company."

"That's why I'm here, Dave. And you call me any time now—you hear?"

A couple of weeks went by and Parsons received another bill from the credit card company written in stronger language.

He immediately called his friend Barkle.

"Say, Fred, this is Dave Parsons. In spite of the fact that you said you would take care of the matter, I just received another bill about my plane ticket."

"I have no idea what you're talking about, Mr. Parsons."

"Oh, I'm sorry, I better fill you in," and then Parsons proceeded to tell Barkle the whole story again.

"Well, I'll be happy to look into the matter, Mr. Parsons."

"What happened when you looked into the matter before?" Parsons wanted to know.

"I never looked into the matter."

"I spoke to you two weeks ago about it."

"You never spoke to me. What day did you call?"

"Wednesday."

"Ah, that explains it. You spoke to the Mr. Fred Barkle who is on duty Wednesday. I'm *the Fred Barkle who works on* Friday."

"You mean there's more than one Fred Barkle in your organization?"

"There is no Fred Barkle in our organization. It's just a name we use so our customers have someone to call."

"Well, is there any chance of speaking to the Fred Barkle I spoke to the last time?"

"I wouldn't know which one that was. But I assure you, Mr. Parsons, I can take care *of* the matter for you."

"Suppose I have trouble again. How do I call you?"

"Just call the number you have and ask for Fred Barkle."

"But what happens if I get a third Fred Barkle? Couldn't you give me some hint as to when you'll be on duty again?"

"Oh, I couldn't do that. We're all supposed to be able to handle your problems."

"If I called Fred Barkle on Friday again would *I* be able to get you?"

"It's very unlikely. The company switches us around every week so we don't get too friendly with the customers."

Lenin's Works Top Translations List

PARIS, Aug. 4 (Reuters).—The works of Lenin are more frequently translated than the Bible, and Georges Simenon's detective novels are outstripping William Shakespeare's plays, according to figures released here.

Lenin topped the list of new foreign-language editions in 1969, with 290 translations, leaving China's Mao Tse-tung well behind with only 20 translations, according to a UNESCO survey.

Mary Blume

'The European critics are more analytical. In many cases they've never been to America and they're second-guessing. They have forced American directors to re-evaluate their works.'

ALBERT JOHNSON,
program director,
San Francisco Festival.



The Art of Film Festivals

MOSCOW (IHT).—Like the other film festivals that cover Europe each spring and summer, the Moscow Festival, which ended early this week, attracts a mixture of buyers, sellers and gawkers. It also gets a small clutch of real *cinéphiles* (French is as essential to serious film chat these days as it used to be to dressmaking), especially among the visiting directors of American film festivals.

The Chicago Festival's Michael J. Kutza jr., who has left Moscow for a Yugoslav festival and who will resurface at Venice where he will put on a special show of American underground films, has signed up for his autumn festival the Russian "Love by Correspondence," "Uncle Vanya," the great big "Tchaikovsky" and, he hopes, "Anna Karenina," which stars Tatyana Samoilova (of "Cranes Are Flying" fame) and features the great dancer Maya Plisetskaya in a small part.

Albert Johnson, the genial program director of the San Francisco Festival, and the one man in Moscow who knows when and where every screening is held (information which for some inscrutable reason the festival program neglects to publish), will also show Konchalovsky's "Uncle Vanya" at his festival in October, as well as Andrzej Wajda's "Birch Tree Forest" and Grigory Kozintsev's "King Lear," which he will present with the new Peter Brook "Lear."

Mr. Johnson, who has done the Cannes-Berlin-San Sebastian festival trail, goes next to Rome to appear briefly in the *current* Fellini film. Well up-to-date on the European scene—he pronounces homage *hommage* and can explain, if not sympathize, with, the French worship of Jerry Lewis—Mr. Johnson says that current European critics have had much influence on Americans, and not necessarily for the best.

"The European critics are more analytical. in *many* cases they've never been to America and they're second-guessing. They have forced American directors to re-evaluate their works to see if they have a style—the director starts to pay attention to *himself*, too much attention.

"Now we have superanalytical critics who, because their background is literary, see more in pictures than there is. It takes the fun out of it.

"I am amazed at how super-serious students are about Keaton and the Marx Brothers. I have to remind them that these films were made to be funny."

The San Francisco Festival, founded in 1958, claims to be America's oldest. Mr. Johnson, who was born in Harlem and taught literature at Berkeley before joining the festival in 1965, is a well-known writer on film and plans to make his first film, a musical, next winter. He has written it but unlike many film critics is afraid to direct.

The *country* whose *films most* interest Mr. Johnson right now is, he says, "ironically, a country whose films we can't show—Cuba. They aren't political films, they are films about an individual trying to adjust to a situation that hasn't met his expectations.

"Their films are beautifully photographed, really dazzling. And they have zeal. It's like Russia after the revolution with Eisenstein and Pudovkin. Maybe it won't last."

Mr. Johnson nearly got a Cuban film to San Francisco (it was finally the Cuban, and not the American, *government that* made it impossible). He was especially impressed by "Memories of Underdevelopment" (shown in Moscow in 1969) and by "Lucia" by a young director named Humberto Solas. "It's as astonishing a film as 'Citizen Kane' was," Mr. Johnson says.

Except for its homages, the San Francisco Festival shows mostly foreign films.

"It isn't that we don't want more American films," Mr. Johnson says, "but the distributors are wary, they're afraid the commercial possibilities of their films may be hurt. Basically, they don't trust festivals and they have less confidence in their films than we do.

"The only countries from which it is hard to get films are the United States and England. The others are honored to be asked."

The San Francisco Festival's budget is a modest $35,000. "The country which sends its film to San Francisco does the subtitling," Mr. Johnson says. "There is a dispensation of customs duty and if there are shipping charges we each buy one way. So our major expenses are shipping and the transportation of guests."

While the foreign films shown may attract American buyers, American film festivals are more like *cinémathèques* than marketplaces, with retrospectives playing an important role.

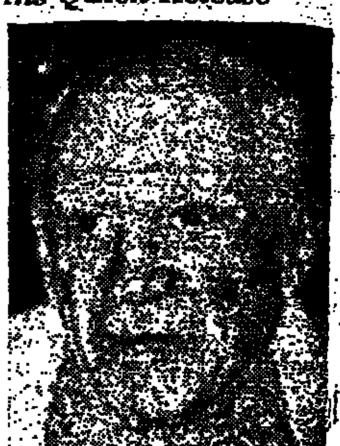
Remembering his student days when he couldn't afford to see all the films he wanted, Albert Johnson has started at San Francisco a series of day-long homages to directors, set designers, cameramen and to such stars as Fred Astaire, Edward G. Robinson, Elizabeth Bergner and Bette Davis. A film of the subject's choice is shown in the morning, then after lunch break there are excerpts from *other films* and an hour-long informal discussion. Admission is free.

"People said it was a silly idea, that no one goes to the movies in the afternoon," Albert Johnson says. "Now it's become the *raison d'être* of the festival.

"The Bette Davis day was full of teenagers who had only seen her in 'Baby Jane.' Their reaction to 'Dark Victory,' 'Jezebel,' and 'Of Human Bondage' was very moving. And Elizabeth Bergner became a goddess—she was deluged with mail.

"I think that's what a festival should do," Mr. Johnson said. "Awaken enthusiasm and honor those who made the films."

PEOPLE: *'Prisoner' Picasso Wins Quick Release*



Keystone

Pablo Picasso

Pablo Picasso complained that he had been made a prisoner in his villa by construction work nearby and won a court order that will clear the area. "Major road work has been started in front of my door without my being notified and I am prisoner," Picasso said in a statement read by his lawyer at the district court in the French Riviera town of Grasse. "I cannot go out for *my daily walk*, and although I am in good form in spite of my 90 years, I am not a mountain climber or cave explorer enough to get over the two-meter ditches they have dug. Moreover, my friends cannot visit me." The court ordered that the construction company clear the area around Picasso's villa, Notre Dame de Vie, at Mougins, and maintain access to his property.

* * *

Mrs. Hermine Person was walking down a street in Bolzano, Italy, with her wolfhound when a thief grabbed her handbag containing 500,000 lire ($800). The dog did nothing. Mrs. Person screamed. A policeman charged to the scene. You guessed it. The dog bit him. The thief got away.

* * *

The first nun *assigned* by the Vatican to police standards of dress at St. Peter's Basilica was removed from her post Wednesday. The Vatican said Sister Fiorella, about 40, was suffering nervous exhaustion. Another nun and other Vatican personnel are continuing to bar women in *miniskirts, see-through* blouses and other revealing dress.

Sister Fiorella ran into heavy criticism with tourists claiming she was overzealous. Some said she banned women wearing skirts barely above the knee. "Are they crazy?" one New York girl asked. "I go to confession in shorts back *home.*" Sister Fiorella also barred men and women in shorts and bare-footed tourists. Aided by a novice nun and one of the basilica's ushers, she turned away hundreds of women a day with a wag of her finger or a shake of her head. One chronicler is said to have counted 2,000 refusals *during her first 12 hours in her* post at the main door of St. Peter's—a tally that set the standard in succeeding weeks.

* * *

MARRIED: Adib Darkazalli, 34, a Syrian pipefitter, and Linda Long, 19, in San Diego, as he beat by one day a U.S. Immigration order to leave the country after his work permit expired unless he married a U.S. citi[zen]. He selected Linda from over [...] applicants answering his ne[ws]paper ad.

* * *

Paul McCartney of the brok[en] up Beatles has formed a [...] Anglo-American pop group which his blonde American w[ife] Linda Eastman, will play pi[ano] McCartney will be lead guit[ar] Another member is Ameri[can] rock drummer Denny Sei[well] as is guitarist-singer-comp[oser] Denny Laine, an original m[ember] of the British Moody Blues. [...] group has not been named. Shelley Turner, the Amer[ican] girl who runs McCartney's o[ffice] said in London: "There can b[e] personal appearances until [the] legal problems with the o[ld] Beatles have been sorted out."

* * *

Welsh pop singer Tom J[ones] has been named in a $60,000 [pa]tery suit filed in Madison, [Wis]consin, by a lawyer for Mi[...] Maret, who described himself a professional boxer of M[iami] Beach. Maret says Jones hit [him] when he tried to enter Jon[es'] hotel room. Friends of Jones [say] Maret was trying to crash a p[arty] there. No date has been set [for] further action in the case.

* * *

The bouquet arrived at the [po]lice station in Thornaby-on-T[ees] England, addressed to Tr[affic] Warden 13 and bearing the m[es]sage: "You look better than [traf]fic lights." Edna Thompson, [a] blonde, blue-eyed and Tr[affic] Warden 13, said she was del[ight]ed but puzzled. "I haven't a[...] who sent them, but it's ni[ce to] feel appreciated."

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